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SOLTON NOTES USSR'S READINESS FOR TALKS WITH U.S.

LD281651 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Yuriy Solton commentary]

[Text] The Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko met in Moscow earlier this week with Austria's Federal Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz and the British Labor leader Neil Kinnock. Various problems were discussed during the meetings but the main question was how to prevent war and improve the international situation. The sides rejected crusades against countries with different social systems, the policy from a position of strength, and pursuit of military supremacy. They noted that in this nuclear age international relations should be based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality, and equal security. With such relations it's possible to preserve peace and save the planet from a nuclear disaster. The Soviet Government has advocated these principles throughout its existence. It's made them the basis of its foreign policy and develops relations with many countries.

The USSR's equal all-round relations with neutral Austria are a case in point. They're fruitful and marked by mutual respect and trust. This explains why the two countries cooperate to mutual advantage in a variety of fields. It's also a substantial factor of stability in Europe.

The seventies saw a relaxation of international tension. Many important international agreements were adopted at the time, marked by a desire for peaceful cooperation. The Final Act of the European security conference in Helsinki was an illustration. Attending were the leaders of 33 European countries, including the Soviet Union, and the United States and Canada. The first major step was made at the time towards what had previously seemed like an impossible task. That was the problem of limiting and reducing nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union and the United States signed appropriate agreements.

This all was mainly due to an understanding that the arms race could ensure the safety of no one. It was also due to a genuine readiness to develop relations on the basis of equality and a respect for each other's legitimate interests and without any harm to those of third countries. But later the world situation sharply worsened when the United States and its NATO allies abandoned this approach and began militarist preparations and extending ideological differences to international relations.

The Soviet Union believes, however, that this process is not irreversible. It's still ready to cooperate with any countries, including the United States, to solve the all important problem of preventing nuclear war.

The Soviet Union has proved its readiness with concrete moves. Its latest major initiative has led to Soviet-American agreement to enter into new talks on both preventing the militarization of space and reducing nuclear arms, both strategic and medium range.

The ball is now in the court of the United States. If Washington shows a readiness to negotiate honestly so as to reach mutually acceptable agreements, it will be possible at last to break the deadlock over the most important problem, the problem of ending the arms race.

As President Chernenko has said, we'll keep up our struggle against the threat of war and for improving the international situation. This is the main task facing mankind, and it's our conviction that not a single state should stay away from solving it.

U.S. PRESS OFFERS 'LITTLE HOPE' FOR USEFUL TALKS

LD290508 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Sergey Losev commentary]

[Text] At the recent meetings in Moscow of the Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko, with the leader of the Labor Party of Great Britain, Neil Kinnock, and Federal Chancellor Fred Sonowatz of Austria, the Soviet side expressed a preparedness to look at the coming talks with the United States for most radical ways to end the arms race. In short, it is now up to the United States Administration to act. Is official Washington ready for constructive negotiations? This point is examined in the following commentary by Sergey Losev.

Judging by what United States papers are saying on the position of the administration, there is little hope for this. THE WASHINGTON POST, for one, noted on the 25th that according to official sources no fundamental reassessment has been made of the United States' position at the coming negotiations; that is, the very position which already made talks impossible.

The members of the administration responsible for the shaping of United States policy still disagree on the strategic lines in United States-Soviet relations. In the opinion of THE WASHINGTON POST, this profound split may frustrate any attempt to transform the talks on arms control along with the appropriate agreements.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, in turn, has indicated editorially that the government spokesman in the Pentagon and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency intend to offer Moscow only such agreements which would produce a clear advantage for the United States.

That failing, they prefer an all-out weapons race. Earlier, the head of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Kenneth Edelman, cynically admitted that the talks on limiting nuclear armaments are merely a trick that the United States has been compelled to resort to calm the American people and the European allies.

The intentions of the United States Administration are revealed by its attitude to the Soviet proposals for the prevention of militarization of outer space. The United States position made it impossible to begin talks on the subject in Vienna on 15th September as the Soviet Union had proposed. Washington officials obviously fear that agreements on this score might obstruct their programs aimed at spreading the arms race to outer space, be that through setting up a large-scale system of antimissile defenses, antisatellite weapons or through deploying other weapons in outer space.

Instead of talks in Vienna, as the Soviet Union proposed, Washington has suggested drafting some rules for arms buildup in outer space which would amount to legalizing such a race. Since the November elections, the Pentagon has again spoken for the establishment of an antimissile defense system in outer space. According to the LOS ANGELES TIMES, United States officials make it clear that the government is not going to step back from its efforts to test space weapons.

As national security adviser to the United States President, Robert McFarlane, has confirmed in a recent CBS interview, the Reagan administration is not even considering the possibility of introducing a moratorium on the deployment of Pershing II's and cruise missiles in Western Europe, not even for the period of talks on arms control. In short, Washington's line of behavior still reveals the inertia of senseless attempts to attain military supremacy.

UK PAPER CITES ARBATOV ON ARMS TALKS WITH U.S.

PM231623 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 23 Nov 84 p 4

[Nigel Wade dispatch: "Russia Shelves Key Points for Weapon Talks"]

[Text] Moscow -- The Russians appear to have temporarily shelved two key preconditions to enable a proposed January meeting between the nations' foreign ministers.

But diplomats in Moscow said last night there was nothing to stop Russia re-imposing hard-line conditions at a later stage.

The preconditions are that new American missiles be removed from Europe before talks limiting medium-range weapons continue and that Washington accepts an anti-satellite weapons test moratorium before talks on demilitarisation of space.

An agreed statement made in Moscow and Washington yesterday spoke of "new talks with the aim of achieving mutually acceptable accords on the entire complex of questions concerning nuclear and space weapons."

Mr Gromyko and Mr Shultz, the ministers involved, would meet in Geneva on Jan. 7-8 "work out" a joint understanding of the subject and aims of such talks.

There was no mention of cruise and Pershing missiles having to be withdrawn from Western Europe or of any halt to testing space weapons. Diplomats said it was not immediately clear whether the Americans had made any concessions to get talks going.

Meanwhile Mr Kinnock, the labour leader, who saw Mr Georgiy Arbatov, the Kremlin's top adviser on American affairs, in Moscow yesterday, said he would be seeking further clarification when he meets President Chernenko and Mr Gromyko on Monday.

Mr Kinnock said the question of precisely what, if any, conditions the Russians might still invoke in arms control bargaining would have to be closely studied.

Mr Vladimir Lomeyko, spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry, formally read out the Soviet-American announcement to Western and Russian newsmen summoned to the Ministry last night.

He stressed that the proposed talks were new and not a resumption of the earlier Geneva arms talks broken off by Moscow after cruise and Pershing deployment began in Western Europe a year ago.

If it were suggested that the old talks should continue, the spokesman said, it would be necessary for theAmerican missiles to be withdrawn as a precondition. But in January anything could be discussed.

It would be up to Mr Shultz and Mr Gromyko to work out what they would talk about.

Mr Kinnock said the announcement of a Shultz-Gromyko meeting was seen by him and Mr Abatov as the beginning of an "encouraging" process.

Mr Arbatov, asked if he now saw genuine movement toward arms control, replied in English: "I think it is not time to make such decisive and categorical statements. Disarmament talks depend on given policies, not on some form of technical things.

"I hope that something will happen, that movement will start but as for how it will go...", continued with a shrug. [sentence as published]

Mr Arbatov directs the Institute for the United States and Canada and often visits America.

Asked why the Russians had decided to talk to the Reagan administration now, he said: "We were ready to do it all the time." Mr Chernenko had proposed "a whole menu of issues which could be solved. It was the Americans who had not shown readiness."

Mr Arbatov sounded cautiously hopeful when asked if he saw a possible return to detente. "If there is the political will it is possible. In the long term it is even inevitable, if we survive these difficult times."

The Labour party is committed to abandon unilaterally Britain's nuclear deterrent force. Mr Kinnock said he stressed to Mr Arbatov that this was "not non-defence policy but a non-nuclear policy," and that Britain under Labour would maintain a strong credible commitment to NATO.

He emphasized that Labour was determined to "sustain that commitment in its most effective and modern form."

The Labour leader is due to meet President Chernenko and Mr Gromyko on Monday. He said he would emphasize to them the need for East-West dialogue and also Labour's commitment to the Western alliance.

PRAVDA yesterday carried a brief report of Mr Kinnock's arrival, opposite reports of the Anglo-Irish summit, a London demo against cruise missiles and a cartoon showing police beating striking miners.

GENERAL LEBEDEV COMMENTS ON U.S. SPACE PLANS

AU261416 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Nov 84 p 6

[USSR Major General Yuriy Lebedev interview by NOVOSTI military commentator V. Morozov: "The Dangerous Policy of U.S. Space Adventures; The Solution of the Outer Space Problem Cannot Be Postponed" -- initial paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] Major General Yuriy Lebedev, military expert of the USSR Defense Ministry, answers questions posed by NOVOSTI military commentator V. Morozov.

[Morozov] The world public, alarmed by the U.S. President's 'star wars' plans, demands increasingly vehemently that measures be adopted that would prevent the militarization of outer space, and regards this problem -- with justification -- as most important. What can you say about it?

[Lebedev] It is known that the Soviet Union long ago proposed to conclude an agreement with the United States to ban the use of force in outer space and from outer space against the earth. According to this agreement, an entire category of offensive space weapons would be subject to banning and liquidation. One cannot restrict oneself to half-baked measures here -- to banning, according to a selection, this or that type or kind of offensive space devices. The solution must be a cardinal one, in order to reliably sever the channels of space militarization. The USSR resolutely opposes the creation of extensive systems of antimissile defense and favors the total ban of antisatellite weapons. In order to make it easier to achieve an agreement, the USSR unilaterally proclaimed a moratorium on launching antisatellite weapons into outer space as long as [dovtedy] the other sides act likewise.

The Soviet initiative attests to the USSR's willingness to exert maximum efforts so that the world does not enter another dangerous round of the arms race. That initiative further develops the steps already undertaken by the Soviet Union in this sphere. It takes the proposals of the other states that have voiced their views on the outer space problem into consideration and affirms the USSR's will to achieve serious talks that would have universal importance, an agreement reflecting the interests of all countries and nations. Konstantin Chernenko, the representative of the Soviet state, has in particular stressed that "...such an agreement would not only avert the arms race in outer space, but would also -- and this is equally important -- support the solution of the questions connected with limiting and reducing other strategic weapons."

[Morozov] Although the U.S. Administration is paying lip service to "armament control," it in fact has done everything it can to prevent the talks proposed by the Soviet Union from taking place. With open cynicism, Washington strove to substitute the subject of the talks with another subject when it wanted to discuss nuclear weapons, the same ones that had already been discussed before in talks halted through the fault of the American side. To what does such a negative U.S. Administration stance toward the Soviet proposal on averting space militarization attest?

[Lebedev] Facts prove that the militarization of outer space has become one of the important parts of the general course of the Reagan administration, oriented toward "America's rearmament [prezbrojenie]." In June 1982, the U.S. Air Force announced that it was setting up an outer space command. Then it published the President's directive on the policy of the use of outer space in which it openly ranked military tasks as top priority. The United States' defense directives for the 1984-89 period speak about the "inevitability of fully developing the planned systems and the systems ready to use with space bases." Subsidies for the development of totally [principialne] new antimissile devices have an ever increasing share of the U.S. military space budget. In 1983, 1984, and 1985, totals of $1.66 billion, $2.2 billion, and $2.86 billion were allocated for these objectives, respectively.

At the same time, preferential treatment is being given to work oriented toward raising the combat capabilities of the appropriate antisatellite weapons. With this objective in mind, the potential of using the Spartan, Trident, and Minuteman rockets follows. An antisatellite complex is being prepared on the basis of the E-15 aircraft with SRAM-Altair rockets. That complex is designed to destroy targets at altitudes of up to 1,000 km; it is already at the testing stage, which is to be completed in 1987. The use of the space shuttle is acquiring an openly military orientation. The development of a new large spaceship is being planned, of a type that would be capable of putting laser equipment and other combat gear into orbit. A permanent American presence in outer space is to be ensured by an orbital station; the administration has allocated $8 billion for its production. According to news reports, the Pentagon wants to make extensive use of such an orbital station to fulfill its objectives.

At the same time, the Pentagon is stepping up its efforts focused on realizing an "initiative in the sphere of strategic defense," which the President announced on 23 March 1983.

[Morozov] It is known that the "global" system of antimissile defense using space-based elements has a particular place in U.S. plans. What is special about this new system of antimissile defense?

[Lebedev] The new extensive system of antimissile defense will comprise several "strata" of combat devices. Together, these "strata" will occupy the entire distance from the earth out into space.

In each of the "strata" one or several complexes of offensive devices are to be deployed, comprising, in essence, all types of weapons -- beginning with conventional and nuclear weapons, and ending with weapons based on the latest physical principles. An expenditure of up to 26 billion is planned for the research work alone that pertains to such a "global" system of antimissile defense. According to American experts' estimates, the realization of the entire program will cost $1 trillion.

[Morozov] To deceive the public, the White House's version has begun to be used, saying that the "global" system of antimissile defense will render ballistic nuclear missiles "useless". What can be said in this respect?

[Lebedev] This version is false from beginning to end, and they have invented it only to gain time to prepare space weapons. Even in the Pentagon and the armament industry they doubt that after having spent many billions of dollars on the development and setting up of an antimissile defense system they will be able to give up their offensive nuclear weapon potential. That was also affirmed by U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger when he said that the "modernization of U.S. offensive strategic weapons will continue."

Thus, the "global" antimissile defense system not only fails to exclude the ICBM's from the U.S. strategic arsenal but, on the contrary, it presumes increasing their number with a quite certain intention -- adding the capability of first nuclear strike to them. In other words, in accordance with the Pentagon's plans, the "antimissile shield" and the "undeflectable sword" are the two main components of Reagan's "star wars" concept. If such a program is realized, there is only a half step to launching nuclear war.

[Morozov] As is known, the initiative in the sphere of "strategic defense" was also reflected in the U.S. Republican Party platform, which was recently approved in Dallas. Could you comment on this part of the Republicans' preelection platform?

[Lebedev] First, let us recall that the document adopted at the Republican Party convention says straightforwardly: "stable and peaceful relations with the Soviet Union depend on respecting American power and decisiveness." Thus, here we can see what it is all about: respecting "power and decisiveness"! Any commentary here is superfluous.

The unrealizable dreams of the American Administration for the United States to have absolute military superiority will not allow it to maintain eternal peace. Washington cannot reconcile itself to the existing equilibrium between the USSR and the U.S. strategic forces. The Pentagon is "alarmed" over the existence of the so-called "nuclear blind alley," a situation in which the United States cannot threaten others with nuclear weapons because it has to fear retaliation. In order to eliminate the "nuclear blind alley" -- in other words, to upset the strategic parity of forces -- the U.S. Administration supports the space arms race.

[Morozov] What consequences could result from U.S. activity aimed at militarizing outer space and its refusal to resolve the problem of space at a negotiating table?

[Lebedev] Speaking openly: It can lead to the most serious and dangerous consequences. If we are to be specific, one has to stress the following:

First: Tension will rise and the destabilization of the international situation will increase as a consequence of U.S. intentions to acquire the ability to carry out an unpunished nuclear strike with the help of an "antimissile shield."

Second: All existing Soviet-American agreements in the sphere of arms limitation will be in doubt. Reagan's "concept of strategic defense" could destroy everything that has been accomplished during the process of the relaxation of tension.

Third: The threat of annulment hangs, above all, over the permanent Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of antimissile defense systems, which forbids developing, testing, and deploying antimissile defense systems with sea, air, space, or mobile land bases, as well as deploying antimissile defense systems on a country's territory.

For a long time that agreement had, and still has, a retarding influence on increasing the number of strategic weapons. It reflects the unanimous view of the Soviet Union and the United States about the close connection between the development of defensive and offensive strategic systems. In this connection, upsetting the factor of restraint will lead to an unimaginably extensive strategic arms race. In an interview with NBC, U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger let it be unequivocally known that the Washington administration does not regard the agreement on antimissile defense systems limitation to be an obstacle on the path toward realizing space programs.

The White House describes the work on antimissile defense as "research activity." Well, according to the view of Western experts, the Pentagon's practical activity has already transcended the framework of the ban contained in the agreement on antimissile defense by testing antimissile systems. For example, there was the demonstration of liquidating an ICBM with a missile launched from an E-15 aircraft. The experts also concede the potential of using antimissile devices to develop their capability to destroy ballistic missiles in any of the "strata" of antimissile defense. The Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN has reported that the United States has tested a laser in which X rays, emitted after exploding a small hydrogen bomb, are being used.

[Morozov] Thus, one can draw the conclusion that the illusory "antimissile shield" promised by Reagan could evoke among the Pentagon "hawks" the deceptive feeling of being able to escape retribution....

[Lebedev] Yes, the tragic reality is that American adventurers can get at release-buttons to threaten the Soviet Union or the other socialist community countries, without thinking that by this they also threaten the people of the United States.

In conclusion, I would like to say that at a time when the nations of the world live in worry about tomorrow, when they demand the halting of the arms race, the space ambitions of the United States only push the world to the verge of the dangerous abyss of nuclear catastrophe. Exposing the policy of U.S. space adventurers is a task of all peace-loving people of our planet.

USSR ENVOY TO STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE INTERVIEWED

AU271536 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 23 Nov 84 p 2

[Interview given by General Viktor Tatarnikov, representative of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and member of the Soviet delegation to the Stockholm CSCE Conference, to Vasil Vasilyev, special correspondent in Stockholm -- date, place not given; first two paragraphs are OTECHESTVEN FRONT introduction]

[Excerpts] Viktor Tatarnikov, chief military adviser of the USSR delegation to the exceptionally important Stockholm negotiations on the improvement of the political atmosphere on the European Continent and on the establishment of confidence measures, is very much in demand among journalists for an interview. The answers of the Soviet delegates to interviewers are always precise and accurate, they take the behind-the-scenes manuevers organized by the Western intelligence services into consideration. General Tatarnikov's staff have earned considerable credit in this respect.

At the request of the daily OTECHESTVEN FRONT, General Tatarnikov consented to share his opinion on the progress of the Stockholm conference negotiations at the beginning of its fourth session, and to map out the questions that will have to be resolved initially in order to accelerate the progress of the conference's work.

Unfortunately, General Tatarnikov pointed out, we must state the fact that for the time being the Stockholm conference is stagnating. Dozens of delegations have mentioned this fact at the plenary sessions. Certain delegates from NATO member-countries are calling for specific results in the conference's work. In our opinion, however, appeals that are not supported by deeds are incapable of securing progress in the work of the Stockholm conference.

[Vasilyev] Why is the conference stagnating?

[Tatarnikov] The stagnation is above all due to the fact that the very approach of the NATO member-countries to the confidence measures is unsubstantial. The principle of equality and equal security for individual countries is justifiably considered to be the basic principle in all negotiations on military-political problems. This principle has been confirmed at many international negotiations. If this principle is observed, then the negotiations, as a rule, are successful. When this principle is not observed negotiations are likely to fail.

In this context we can refer to the mandate of the conference, which stipulates that the negotiations at the conference must be conducted on the basis of equality, parity, and mutual advantage, on the basis of observing the interests and the security of all countries participating in the conference. However, the United States and certain NATO member-states, despite the sound logic of this principle, are trying to obtain one-sided advantages and privileges. This appears mostly from the attempts by NATO members to force the conference to engage in debates on their proposals only. These countries are trying to behave as if the proposals of the other countries do not exist at all.

We must, however, point out that the Stockholm conference has been convened with the purpose of discussing all proposals submitted to it. The USSR and the remaining socialist countries are approaching the conference with a great sense of responsibility. We are proving this spirit not only in words, but also in deeds. We are ready to discuss political, as well as military conference measures under equal conditions, without any discrimination whatsoever. As a military man and as a representative of the USSR Ministry of Defense, I think that the conference's main issue is the one pertaining to the preventing nuclear war. The Soviet Union has assumed a one-sided commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This is particularly important, since the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe continues. This creates a totally new strategic situation. It involves particular danger for the confidence and security measures in Europe, as well. At the same time, a large-scale program of consolidating strategic and offensive nuclear forces is being implemented in the United States. Under these circumstances the renunciation of being the first to use nuclear weapons is in conformity with the interests of all countries, large and small. Those who base themselves on the possibility of being the first to use nuclear weapons are actually declaring themselves against the will of peoples throughout the world. I am convinced that no goals whatsoever can justify the use of nuclear weapons. This question is not only posed by us, but also by prominent and authoritative political and military figures in NATO member-countries.

[Vasilyev] Now, following the end of the present session, the 1st year of the Stockholm conference will have ended. How would you describe the results achieved during this year?

[Tatarnikov] The Soviet delegation thinks that the time has come to engage in specific negotiations on the proposals submitted that are aimed at reducing military confrontation and at consolidating confidence and security in Europe. We are ready to engage in businesslike cooperation with anyone who is seriously striving to achieve progress in the elaboration and application of decisions on this issue. The chief goal in the work of the Stockholm conference will remain the consolidation of the situation in Europe.

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH ARMS CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD251157 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] Soedertalje (Sweden) November 25 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov reports:

The very important task of the younger generation today is to do the utmost in order to curb the reckless arms race, to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. This opinion is unanimously shared by the participants in the meeting of youth and students on confidence and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe, which is under way here.

Representatives of a number of delegations of the countries, participants in the Stockholm conference, made speeches at the meeting. The speech by a representative of the Soviet delegation was received with profound attention and interest. He dwelt in detail on the stand of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries at the conference, which is aimed at restoration and consolidation of the atmosphere of confidence and security in the European Continent in the interests of preservation of durable peace in the world.

In other initiatives there are also vast possibilities for improving the political situation in Europe, for reducing the nuclear threat, said a representative of the GDR delegation. Among these initiatives is, specifically, the proposal on establishing nuclear-free zones in different parts of the continent, which will help deliver Europe from the barbarous nuclear weapons.

In his speech, a representative of the U.S. delegation again tried to justify the NATO's desire to attain unilateral military advantage which has nothing in common with the aims and tasks of the Stockholm forum. His speech did not meet support and approval of the overwhelming majority of the participants in the youth meeting.

In the address of the International Committee of Children's and Youth Organisations at the World Federation of Democratic Youth there is the call upon the delegates of the Stockholm forum to attain agreement on such proposals as the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, renunciation of the use of military force and maintenance of the relations of peace, formation of nuclear-free zones, and other political measures of building up confidence. The address was handed over by the participants in the Soedertalje meeting to the Stockholm conference.

WARSAW PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS TO MEET IN DECEMBER

LD261702 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 26 TASS -- A regular meeting of the defence ministers' committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states is to be held in Budapest, the capital of the Hungarian People's Republic, in December 1984.

KULIKOV ATTENDS WARSAW PACT STAFF JUBILEE MEETING

PM281133 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Nov 84 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting to mark the 15th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces Staff has been held at the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army.

The meeting was attended by generals and officers of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces Staff, the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorates and by military, naval, and air attaches from a number of socialist states' embassies in the Soviet Union.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by a speech from Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces.

Army General A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces, delivered a report.

The ceremonial meeting turned into a demonstration of combat brotherhood among the armies of the Warsaw Pact states.

CEMA AGENCIES DISCUSS BUILDING LONGEST PIPELINE

LD281857 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Planning agencies of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, to which 10 socialist countries in Europe, Asia, and Latin America are affiliated, are discussing the terms for laying the world's biggest gas pipeline. The news came from the deputy chairman of the Soviet National Planning Committee, Nikolay Inozemtsev. The 4,605-km-long pipeline will be laid from the Jyamburg gas field in Siberia to the Soviet Union's western border. This gas carrier will be longer than the pipeline bringing gas from Siberia to Western Europe. The project will have been commissioned by the end of this decade and it's capable of delivering 22 billion cubic meters of gas annually to the socialist countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

ZAMYATIN WRITES ON IDEOLOGICAL CONFRONTATION

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[Leonid Zamyatin article: "Impasses of Confrontation and Horizons of Cooperation"]

[Text] 1. The crisis in bourgeois ideology, politics, and the economy is expressed in two main directions. On one hand, there is the exacerbation of the internal and interstate antagonisms of capitalism, primarily American Capitalism, which is manifested in the growth of serious disturbances and conflicts. On the other, American imperialism, having suffered a series of major defeats in the world arena, is undertaking attacks on an increasingly massive, unprecedented scale against the Soviet Union's social system and Marxist-Leninist ideology and is striving to misrepresent Soviet foreign policy objectives and block the growing influence of real socialism.

Imperialist propaganda's fiercest attacks are directed at socialist democracy. Socialist democracy is one of our most important achievements. It is under socialism, as Lenin foresaw, that for the first time the mass of the population has risen to participation in its own right not only in voting and elections, but in day-to-day administration.

The CPSU's leading role in Soviet society together with the consistent deepening of socialist democracy in concrete, practical terms means measures to improve all components of our political system and the consistent implementation of the principles of socialist democracy in all spheres of society's life, including production. The confirmation of this is the elaboration and adoption of the 1977 USSR Constitution, the strengthening of the legal foundations of state and public life, and the expansion of the rights and powers of the soviets of people's deputies and labor collectives. Socialism based on ownership by the entire people of the means of production has ensured the planned development of the economy and the elaboration and implementation of programs aimed at strengthening the dynamically developing, just society and at ensuring the all-round satisfaction of the working person's needs. Socialism has eliminated crises, unemployment, fear of the future, and social and economic oppression.

In discussing democracy, we must not lose sight of the most important thing -- the fundamental distinction between socialist democracy and bourgeois democracy. Democracy in the conditions of the socialist system is genuinely a working democracy which ensures and protects in practice the working people's interests and rights. It sets itself the task of cultivating in all Soviet people, and primarily young people, a respect for such fundamental assets of socialism as freedom from exploitation and social oppression, genuine equality of rights, the right to work, to health care, and to housing, and confidence in tomorrow.

Unlike capitalism, where unemployment is an integral part of the lives of millions of people, socialism has granted all members of society the right to work. This is one of socialism's key gains and is not only guaranteed by the Soviet Union's laws, but is implemented in socialist practice.

Take the question of universal secondary education in our country. This also is one of the major achievements of the socialist system. For comparison, let us look at the situation in the United States. No less a person than the incumbent U.S. President, in a speech during the election campaign, admitted that he was horrified to learn that there are more than 20 million totally illiterate people in the United States.

Yet that is a highly developed capitalist country which lays claim to leadership in the implementation of the scientific and technical revolution.

Our ideological opponent does everything possible to blacken our life and slander Soviet reality. Officials in the United States and other Western countries and their imperialist information services will in the near future, and this is no secret, step up the propaganda campaign in the hope of exploiting certain reserves available to capitalism and instances of the temporary resolution of individual problems (growth rates, the reduction of inflation, the modernization of a number of sectors of industry, the introduction of labor-saving machinery, and so forth) to sell capitalism and step up the attacks on the theory and practice of developed socialism.

In this connection there has been a marked stepping up of various falsifications and demagogic theses to the effect that the scientific and technical revolution makes it possible to overcome crisis tendencies in the functioning of the West's socioeconomic structures. Justifications are found for the stepping up of the U.S. role as "world leader" and "model" for the management of the changes that are taking place. There is all kinds of praise for the activity of transnational and multinational corporations as a supposedly rational form of organization of international production making it possible to carry out the transfer of technology from more developed to less developed countries. The cutting of expenditure on social needs is passed off as a measure "promoting the expansion of business activity." In the United States, for instance, in R. Reagan's election speeches the high level of unemployment was explained in terms of its "voluntary nature." You can imagine 14 million of these "volunteers" spending years seeking work and eventually becoming destitute. According to official U.S. statistics, in 1983 the number of poor in the United States reached 35 million, and in fact there are many more.

Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, criticising the campaign launched by the bourgeois press to propagandize the "Reagan model" as an example to imitate, recently wrote in the newspaper L'HUMANITE: "The Reagan model is a totalitarian and ultrareactionary moral order. It is a return to the worst 'cold war' practice, the stepping up of the arms race, and the ceaseless rise in military expenditure. It is the policy of tension and confrontation, interference in internal affairs, and direct intervention. It is support for the most brutal dictatorships, which flout human rights hourly." Let us add that the true face of American "democracy" is the fate of the Indian leader Peltier, whom that democracy is keeping in a prison cell.

The fact that the U.S. authorities flout human rights and trample on democracy is nothing new. It has long been known that violence against the individual and against freedom has become part of the way of life, of the system itself, in the capitalist world and above all in the United States. So the U.S. ruling circles are all the more fervent and assertive in whipping up the campaign about so-called "human rights violations" in the USSR and the other socialist countries. To this end they use the U.S. President's speeches, Congress, the State Department, whose staff includes a special assistant to the secretary of state on human rights; and various Zionist and emigre organizations and committees. On the initiative of U.S. anti-Soviet organizations, and "Interparliamentary Group on Human Rights in the USSR" was set up, and various international forums are used for anti-Soviet purposes, including some within the framework of the Helsinki Accords.

Under the demagogic slogan of the "Defense of human rights," everything possible is done to cast doubt on the justice of Soviet state laws and instill the idea of the need for them to be repealed of revised to create favorable political and legal conditions for activity by subversive elements.

Socialism's opponents try to discredit the socialist system by turning to people who have been convicted in the Soviet Union of anti-Soviet, antistate activity. However the very fact of the "defense" of these renegades is, from the political and legal viewpoint, a crude violation of democracy, even in the bourgeois sense. They take under their protection and represent as "heroes" not simply those who sow hatred between peoples, but even those who call for war. Yet if any U.S. citizen appealed to the Soviet Government to use nuclear weapons against the United States, he would inevitably be convicted, there can be no doubt of it, and sentenced to a large fine and many years of imprisonment.

The Voice of America [VOA] regularly comes out in support of the activity of clericalist sects and groups that violate Soviet laws. The measures adopted by Soviet organs against the organizers and leaders of such groups are represented in VOA broadcasts as "the USSR's persecutions of believers for their religious convictions."

Speeches by Western leaders often contain loud talk about "Western democracy" and the "Western freedoms of speech, the press, and demonstrations," but what is the real situation?

In recent years a mass antimissile movement has been launched in the capitalist countries. The authorities have done all they can to undermine it, and bourgeois legislation promptly comes to their assistance. A law has been adopted in the FRG making it possible to declare practically any participant in a demonstration to be a "violator of order." In Britain, hundreds of women from the peace camp at the Greenham Common military base have been sentenced to imprisonment on the charge of "assaulting the police" and "damaging Defense Ministry property." In Italy, an attempt was made to take judicial action against a group of women on the pretext of a "violation of order" at the Comiso base. In the United States recently, the world-famous children's doctor Benjamin Spock was arrested on the same charge. Equally crude police measures are used in the United States against the trade unions and in Britain against the miners. Thousands of people who are calling for the right to live in peace and the right to housing and the inviolability of private life become victims of bourgeois "democracy" every day. These facts show the real "human rights" situation in the West.

Capitalism cannot rid itself of political crises and acute socioeconomic antagonisms. Unemployment, the cutting of social programs, inequality arising from the omnipotence of capitalist private property, and lack of confidence in tomorrow are constantly operating factors in bourgeois society.

Imperialism's aggressiveness leads to its adventurism in the international economic sphere. Washington resorts to discriminatory measures and uses economic levers to interfere in other state's internal affairs. The policy of economic sanctions, embargoes, protectionism, and the undermining of international currency and finance relations intensify the interimperialist contradictions and disorganization in international trade and economic relations. The temporary resolution of a given problem in bourgeois society does not eliminate the defects inherent in capitalism as a system distinguished by instability and social futility.

II.

It is obvious that there is a direct link between militarism and the arms race pursued by extreme right-wing imperialist circles, and imperialism's ideological aggression in the guise of a so-called "crusade" against communism.

Such "crusades" have been declared repeatedly in the West. The "psychological warfare" against us began in 1945.

Various versions of the false thesis of the "red peril" were elaborated, erasing the distinctions between the concepts of truth and lies, misinformation, and the fanning of imaginary fears, suspicion, and hatred. The U.S. Administration tried and still tries, at home and abroad, to submerge socialism's achievements and our country's concrete peace-loving foreign policy proposals beneath a torrent of falsifications and abuse. V.I. Lenin noted that the bourgeoisie is afraid of the truth, and lies "in order to stop -- by means of pogroms, slander, violence, and filth -- the possibility of the truth becoming clear." Today imperialism uses the same dirty methods, only with the difference that it takes place on the wider scale of a frontal attack on human intelligence, and with the main aim being the destruction of socialism as a social formation.

Imperialism's strategic line in relation to the socialist community is becoming increasingly tough and sophisticated. During the preelection television debates, R. Reagan stated that he "does not take back a single word" he said about the Soviet Union. It was a question of crude attacks on our country and our social system -- the Soviet Union, as is well-known, was declared to be the "evil empire."

Nor does Washington shrink from direct interference in the socialist countries' internal affairs -- now in the guise of the "defense of human rights," now in the guise of unsought advice, and now simply in the guise of bribes.

It should be stressed once again that not since the time of the "cold war" has there been such massive, direct participation by U.S. leadership figures and top military men in the country's official propaganda as there is now. There has not been such an open combination of imperialism's military preparations and subversive propaganda.

Real ideological warfare is being waged against us. Bourgeois information organs have become an instrument of interference in states' internal affairs. Priority is given to radio warfare. The volume of radio broadcasts from capitalist countries to the Soviet Union has increased to 240 hours a day. This year the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) received some $800 million for its subversive purpose. R. Reagan's administration is stepping up the implementation of a large-scale program of measures for the use of radio broadcasting abroad as a means of subversive propaganda against the USSR and the other socialist countries, as well as the developing states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Within the framework of the program announced last year for the modernization and technical reequipping of the VOA and its replenishment with cadres ($1 billion is allocated for these purposes for the current 5-year period), new, high-power short- and medium-wave transmitters are being built in countries of the Near East, the Persian Gulf, and the Far East. Special attention is devoted to the modernization of the VOA's technical potential for broadcasting to Central American countries. Washington is engaged in active diplomatic work on the leaders of states in those regions with the aim of enlisting their consent to the siting of radio transmitters. New VOA bureaus have been opened this year in Geneva, Rome, Islamabad, and other cities.

Although the U.S. President claimed during the election campaign that the United States "does not intend to change the Soviet system," the VOA is continuing its propaganda, which is aimed, in effect, at shaking and undermining the Soviet system. As before, the USSR's foreign policy is subjected to fierce attacks. The radio station repeats the assertions that the USSR is ahead of the United States in a number of types of arms, including medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. The idea is instilled that it is the USSR, not the United States, which is engaged in an "arms buildup without precedent in the history of mankind." At the same time, the broadcasts continue to misrepresent the nature of Soviet peace initiatives. They speak in malicious tones of the USSR's policy on Afghanistan. The USSR's role in the socialist community is distorted.

The radio station's materials on these issues pursue the goal of convincing the listeners that the USSR's foreign policy is supposedly not in accordance with the Soviet people's interest and is condemned by the peoples of other countries.

The VOA seeks to break up the unity of Soviet society and turn the country's population against the CPSU's policy. The materials concerning questions of the Soviet economy are also of a subversive, diversionary nature. Daily, the bourgeois propaganda thesis of "socialism's economic bankruptcy" is pushed persistently. They also take good care to keep quiet about the concrete facts of the dynamic development of the Soviet economy, which today accounts for one-fifth of world industrial production and is ahead of the United States in a number of the most important indicators. The radio station, filling its broadcasts with assertions about the "defects" of the Soviet national economy, claims that the centralized economic management system adopted in the USSR must be renounced and a "market system" introduced.

These broadcasts continue to be permeated with the spirit of a "crusade" against communism. The radio station makes great efforts to instill a stereotype into the listeners' consciousness: "The USSR is an undemocratic state." The same old myth about the "USSR's failure to observe the basic rights and freedoms of the individual" is constantly harped on.

It is characteristic that attacks on the USSR's foreign and domestic policy are contained in many of the "commentaries" on the VOA, which is an official organ of the U.S. Government.

A system of direct television broadcasting through communications satellites is being developed rapidly and is already being put into outright piracy of the air."
We are dealing with attempts to turn radio and television channels into an instrument of interference in states' internal affairs and of the execution of subversive acts.

Washington experts in planning "psychological warfare" operations place particular emphasis on the use of television combined with satellite technology. (E. Fyulner), chairman of the "U.S. Consultative Commission on Questions of Public Diplomacy," asserted: "Out of all the means of contact with a foreign audience at the USIA's disposal, the most powerful is television."

An organizational resturcturing of the services of the main U.S. propaganda department (USIA) was undertaken in 1983. A new subunit was set up within its framework -- the department of television propaganda abroad. The department's brief is to prepare daily television newscasts for dissemination on the American "Worldnet" system ("Worldnet" is a worldwide television network set up in 1983-1984 on the basis of an improvement of the satellite communications network servicing the USIA). The Worldnet system has now been brought into operation in the main salients, ensuring two-way communications between USIA headquarters in Washington and its 205 missions in 126 countries. The television channel makes it possible to receive pictures at U.S. missions from USIA studios and to hold direct intercontinental "television linkups," television meetings, and press conferences by prominent officials in the U.S. Administration. According to the calculations of the system's creators, it is supposed to increase the chances of USIA television propaganda programs reaching a wide audience abroad.

The danger inherent in the plans nutured by the U.S. Administration for carrying out television propaganda aggression from space by means of direct television broadcasting is well understood, especially by the vast majority of the developing countries, which call for a new information order and the elimination of "information imperialism." The newspaper LE SOLEIL, published in Senegal, wrote, reflecting the view of a number of African states: "Direct television broadcasting opens the way for broad ideological penetration of the liberated countries by the former colonial powers."

This technology, the newspaper notes, makes it possible to "inundate the developing countries with a torrent of information that suits imperialism, undermines the emerging national telecommunications systems, and will have a negative effect on the development of national culture."

The USSR, taking part in the work of various international organizations, the United Nations, UNESCO, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), and others, has actively helped to develop norms and rules designed to govern states' activity in the sphere of the use of satellites for communications and broadcasting purposes. In a covering letter from the USSR foreign minister to the UN secretary general, the main elements of the Soviet position on direct television broadcasting were formulated as follows: "Broadcasts to other states conducted without the clearly expressed consent of those states and broadcasts detrimental to the cause of maintaining international peace and security, constituting interference in states' internal affairs, encroaching on basic human rights, containing propaganda of violence and terror, undermining the foundations of the local civilization and culture, or misinforming the population are deemed to be unlawful and culpable under international law."

The United States adopted and adheres to a totally different standpoint. American representatives on various UN organs have done everything possible, on the pretext of the "free flow of information," to thwart the elaboration of legal principles for the use of direct broadcasting satellites, and also to block the preparation of an appropriate convention.

Of course, American references to the need to ensure the "free flow of information" can only be seen as a disregard for international public opinion and international law.

The objective laws of sociopolitical development in the world are expressed in the increase in the role of the mass information media. A situation arises where the success of major political, economic, and other measures depends to a considerable extent on the level of propaganda backup -- in quantitative and qualitative terms. Moreover the significance of the struggle for public opinion both in individual countries and in the international arena as a whole is now increasing more than ever before. This trend, by all appearances, will be intensified in the immediate future.

It is manifested most obviously in the vital issues of war and peace, including USSR-U.S. relations. American propaganda insistently instills the thesis that the United States literally spares no effort to rectify these relations for its part. Yet it is the U.S. Administration that has done great damage to the system of bilateral agreements created earlier between our countries, the fabric on which mutually advantageous cooperation in specific spheres (trade, science and technology, transport links, culture, and so forth) rested.

III.

In recent years we have often heard words about the American Administration's readiness for talks, but as K.U. Chernenko stressed in his answers to THE WASHINGTON POST's questions, these words have never been confirmed by actual deeds testifying to a real desire to reach agreement on a just, mutually acceptable basis on even one of the substantive issues in our relations, especially in the sphere of arms limitation and the reduction of the danger of war.

Talks are our method of resolving international problems. In the twenties, V.I. Lenin repeatedly stressed the idea that when the Soviet power makes its proposal concerning peace, its words and statements must be taken seriously. This tenet of Lenin's is doubly, trebly correct today. The Soviet Union has not had and cannot have any such thing as a hard line when it is a question of finding ways and means of strengthening peace and the peoples' security. However, we resolutely reject any attempts to pursue a policy of strength and diktat toward us and we have given and will continue to give a firm rebuff to any encroachments on our interests.

Elections were held in the United States on 6 November. President Reagan was reelected for a second term, but the Republican Party was unable to achieve success in the elections to Congress. The majority in the House of Representatives remained with the Democratic Party, while in the Senate the Republicans lost two seats, although they maintained control of that chamber. There is considerable evidence that the mass of American voters are by no means inclined to favor the continuation of the dangerous militarist course, and do not favor the preserviation of tension in USSR-U.S. relations. At the elections, the Americans voted mainly on the basis of statements in favor of peace and promises to resume talks with the Soviet Union and achieve arms limitation agreements which were made by both the Republican and the Democratic presidential candidate throughout the election campaign, especially in its closing stages.

The real test of whether the U.S. leadership really intends to move toward the rectification of relations with the USSR and effective arms limitation will be its attitude toward the specific proposals made by the Soviet side and its ability to respond to them constructively.

For its part, the Soviet Union has recently reaffirmed, for instance in K.U. Chernenko's address to American readers in the book "Soviet-American Relations: K.U. Chernenko's Articles and Speeches," its readiness to deal constructively with the United States, and has indicated specifically how it would be possible to make progress in resolving arms limitation and reduction questions on a mutually acceptable basis.

At the 39th UN General Assembly session the Soviet Union put forward an initiative on the use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes and for mankind's benefit. We consider it necessary to adopt measures to prevent the militarization of space and achieve relevant agreements through talks.

The talks proposed by us on preventing the militarization of space could not begin, because of the U.S. stance. Washington is clearly afraid that agreements on this score would hinder the implementation of programs aimed at extending the arms race to outer space, whether through the creation of a large-scale ABM system, antisatellite weapons, or the deployment of other weapons in space. This represents a line of undermining the entire arms limitation process and an attempt to achieve military superiority through space.

It is often claimed in Washington and other NATO capitals that the Soviet Union, by setting unrealistic terms, deliberately hinders talks on the whole spectrum of issues. We do not make such terms. The USSR is for talks with a view to resolving the most important problems, and is prepared to conduct such talks at any time.

In reality it is Washington that sets ultimatums, insisting, for instance, that we hold talks while a bridgehead for a first strike against the socialist countries is being created in Western Europe. Practically every week the United States sites a new missile in Western Europe. Talks in these conditions would only give rise to an illusion of security and free the hands of the supporters of the arms race.

Speculations have been launched in the West to the effect that the USSR has reconciled itself to the siting of new American missiles in Western Europe. The purpose of this maneuver is to continue, by whatever means, to justify the NATO "missile decision" and quell the wave of indignation over the continuing deployment of American missiles in Europe. However, the truth is that there are more and more nuclear weapons in Europe, and less and less security. The Geneva talks were wrecked by the Americans; they led the resolution of the nuclear arms problem into an impasse, and they bear the responsibility for removing the obstacles that they created.

In the postwar period, the United States has on 95 occasions initiated the creation of sophisticated arms systems which were supposed to wreck the military balance of forces in its favor. During its 4 years in power the Reagan administration has almost doubled the military budget, bringing it up to $300 billion. Huge sums are invested in the creation of sophisticated weapons and first-strike systems. These are the B-1B bombers, Trident submarines, the new Trident (P/R-6) SLBM, Los Angeles class multipurpose assault submarines, large cruisers equipped with the Aegis system, and the equipping of B-52 strategic bombers with cruise missiles.

IV.

In the last analysis the "crusade" announced in Washington is directed not only against socialism, but in effect against the whole world. It is on this basis that the state policy of international terrorism is formed. The U.S. Administration seeks to formalize in legislation, through Congress, the right to terror on an international scale. A kind of "theoretical basis" is created for this. It is declared that any country whose system does not meet American standards of "democracy" may be subjected to a U.S. military incursion to "safeguard civic rights and freedoms." If, in the U.S. leaders' opinion, a state is "undemocratic," it must be stifled by every possible means. That is the essence of this state terrorism, which is intended to justify crude U.S. interference in other countries' internal affairs. There are plenty of examples: Grenada, Lebanon, southern Africa, and the threats against Nicaragua.

In submitting to this year's UN General Assembly session the question of "the impermissibility of the policy of state terrorism or any actions by states aimed at undermining the sociopolitical system in other countries," we come out resolutely against imperialism's waging of undeclared wars, the destabilization or overthrow of legitimate governments, the policy of genocide and internatioal piracy, and everything that acts as the main cause of the exacerbation of existing seats of tension and the emergence of new ones in Central America, the Near East, southern Africa, and other parts of the wrold.

Whichever "hot spot" on the planet you take, everywhere American imperialism demonstrates its great power ambitions. Washington, K.U. Chernenko noted in his answers to PRAVDA's questions, "lays claim to being stronger than everyone else, to controlling the peoples' destinies, and to dictating its will to everyone, everywhere." We have exposed this policy and will continue to expose it with the utmost resolve. That is our international and patriotic duty.

At the same time we see in the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence and the principles of detente, which demonstrated their vitality so forcefully in the international situation, Soviet-American relations included. "If," as K.U. Chernenko stressed in his interview for America's NBC television, "the statements that have been made in Washington recently about the desire to resolve arms limitation questions do not remain merely words, we could at last begin to move toward more normal relations between our two countreis and a more secure world. In short, it is for the United States to join us in the quest for practical solutions to concrete problems." The agreement by the Soviet Union and the United States to enter into new talks with a view to achieving mutually acceptable accords on a whole range of questions concerning nuclear and space armaments was received with satisfaction and hope in the world. This is indeed a step in the necessary, right direction. The most important thing is what the United States takes to these talks. Our position is unchanged; we believe in deeds, and only deeds.

That is our line in the present crucial period of direct preparations for the 27th congress of Lenin's party. In effect this means that we will continue to bring to the consciousness of millions of people the truth about our domestic and foreign policy, the historical correctness of developed socialism, the revolutionary transforming nature of Marxist-Leninist ideology, and the advantages of the socialist system.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HITS WESTERN RADIO 'PROPAGANDA'

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[Article by Reserve Major General L. Korzun, candidate of military sciences: "Intervention From the Air, on the Subversive Activity of Western Radio Centers"]

[Text] General Donovan, one of the CIA's creators, used to claim: "Propaganda abroad must be used as an instrument of war, a subtle mixture of rumors and deception, and truth is only a lure to undermine unity and sow confusion.... Essentially propaganda is the spearhead of primary penetration, preparing the ground chosen for invasion. It is the first step. Then the 'fifth column' goes into operation, followed by subversive assault units or 'commandos' and, finally, the invasion divisions move in...."

This exhortation from a Jesuit in general's uniform has become a kind of catechism for imperialist aggressors. Attempts have been made to implement its postulates in practice against Hungary, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, and Poland, but it has been beyond anyone's power. Yet the reprisal against tiny Grenada was carried out precisely in accordance with Donovan's scenario. Now the United States is not averse to playing the same game in Nicaragua and indeed elsewhere.

Propaganda to sabotage and subvert comprises the foundation of the psychological warfare which the United States and its NATO allies have unleashed against the socialist community countries. Here the ideological saboteurs are seeking to organize a veritable information and propaganda intervention against socialism. A special role in this intervention is assigned to radio and television. Its inspirers have transformed radio and television channels into a tool for carrying out hostile actions and interfering in the internal affairs of the socialist countries and other sovereign states.

The tasks of intervention from the air are revealed in "A Practical Guide to Psychological Operations" ["Prakticheskoye Rukovodstvo po Psikhologicheskim Operatsiyam"] published in the United States. They include undermining trust in the leadership of the relevant country; stoking dissatisfaction with their governments among people of different religious, ethnic, and political orientations; setting them against each other; and so forth. With regard to the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, priority is given to the desire to discredit the achievements of real socialism and to provide an attractive publicity package for the alleged "advantages" of capitalist society, especially the American way of life. Special emphasis is placed on young people's spiritual corruption, on setting them against older generations who built socialism and defended it, weapons in hand, during the grim war years. The imperialist saboteurs of the air would like to push young people into the quagmire of philistinism or even religious mysticism.

Nor do they overlook the personnel of the Soviet Armed Forces and other fraternal armies. Here they seek to distort the social nature and historical function of the socialist armies and the role of the communist and workers parties in leading them, and to slander the Soviet servicemen's fulfillment of their international duty in Afghanistan, the Cuban servicemen's fulfillment of this duty in Angola, and the Polish servicemen's fulfillment of their national patriotic duty. The dissemination of deliberate lies about relations between different categories of military cadres has become a favorite method of the radio saboteurs.

In conjunction with the solution of these tasks, attempts are being made to create a "fifth column" within the socialist countries, to draw individual politically immature and morally unstable elements into espionage and other antistate activity.

The ruling circles of the imperialist powers, and primarily the U.S. Administration, spare no efforts or funds for intervention from the air. Among the numerous U.S. centers for organizing and managing this intervention there are essentially two main ones. The first is the USIA. Under its jurisdiction are radio stations, or to be more precise an enormous complex of radio stations, called the VOA. This subversive radio center is constantly expanding. Thus, the newly created radio station designed for radio piracy against socialist Cuba and perfidiously called "Radio Marti" recently became part of it. The second of these centers is the so-called International Radio Broadcasting Council. In fact this is a screen behind which stand the CIA and its harlots -- Radio Liberty (RL) and Radio Free Europe (RFE).

The magnitude of the USIA's activity may be judged by the fact that it is planned to increase its budget, which was $665.2 million in 1984, by 28 percent at a stroke. These growth rates considerably outstrip even the increase in the Pentagon's budget. A substantial share of these funds is going to VOA and its numerous yes-men.

Even that is not enough for the present anticommunist crusaders. The complex is being further expanded and modernized and it is planned to spend over $1 billion on it in the forthcoming 5-year period. New transmitters, relay stations, and studios are being constructed. It is notable that of the four recently constructed new studios, three are designed for broadcasting to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. VOA now broadcasts slander against Soviet reality for a total of nearly 1,000 hours a week in 42 different languages. When the construction of two new retransmitters has been completed, broadcasting to the Soviet Union alone will increase by 14 hours a week.

RL and RFE do not lag behind their elder brother. They are now on the rampage on the air in 21 languages of the USSR peoples and East European socialist countries for a total of 1,040 hours a week. Their staff includes over 1,500 employees among whom various renegades and traitors to their peoples are active. A branch of these radio stations was created recently close to the USSR's southern borders -- the so-called "radio bureau" on Pakistani territory.

RIAS radio from West Berlin, the BBC, Deutsche Welle, the Voice of Israel, Radio Vatican, the "Voice of the Gospels" ["Golos Yevangeliya"], radio stations on Pakistani territory, Radio Peshawar, Radio Karachi, Radio Free Kabul, and so forth take an active part in imperialist intervention from the air.

In 1984, some 32 radio stations took part in radio intervention against the USSR. The volume of the broadcasting of just the four biggest stations reached 42 hours a day.

As well as radio, television has recently been used increasingly extensively for intervention from the air. The United States has created a special "Euronet" television network for subversive acts of sabotage in Europe and is now expanding it. In 1985 some $27.5 million are to be earmarked for the expansion of the television network, which will eventually be called Worldnet. With its aid the West European public is being intensively "worked over." The tentacles of this octopus of propaganda and subversion equipped with supermodern space communications satellites will extend to Latin America, Africa, Asia, and Australia.

Goebbels once instructed his subordinates: "The bigger the lie you tell, the greater the change that it will strike the imagination of your audience and force them to believe in it."

Hitler's liar in chief has found worthy pupils. It is not for nothing that his multivolume diary has been translated and published in English in the United States. Then they wrote in the "Guidelines for Organizing RL-RFE Political Broadcasts" ["Rukovodstvo po Organizatsii Politicheskikh Peredach RS-RSE"] the following rule: "...Do not always adhere to the truth in broadcasts, invent certain events and facts, because they cannot be verified over the USSR's vast territory or abroad." Murky waves of lies, slander, and misinformation have gone out on the air.

The organizers of the imperialist intervention from the air should understand that all their contortions are ultimately doomed to fail. At the same time, taking into account the fact that the class enemy undertakes many acts of provocation and does not scorn the most shameless slander and lies, Soviet people must display a high degree of political vigilance and readiness to repel vigorously any of the ideological saboteurs' intrigues.

UN COMMITTEE TO WORK ON 'NONUSE OF FORCE' DRAFT

LD282354 Moscow TASS in English 2339 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] New York November 29 TASS -- Despite the obstruction of the United States and its allies, the delegates of the Sixth Committee (Legal) of the 39th session of the UN General Assembly entrusted the UN special committee with continuing work for the purpose of the speediest drafting of the world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations. A resolution, which was opposed only by the U.S.-led NATO countries and also Israel, Pakistan and Japan, reiterates the need for the general and effective implementation of the principle of the non-use of force in international relations and for the United Nations' assistance in this matter.

The goal of working out the world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations, whose draft was tabled by the Soviet Union, is to record and concretize the principle of the non-use of force in accordance with the realities of the present-day development of international relations. The conclusion of the treaty would make the renunciation of the use of both nuclear and conventional weapons the mandatory norm of the states' conduct under the UN Charter, it was stressed by delegates during the debate on the resolution.

UN COMMITTEE BLAMES U.S. FOR LAX MISSION SECURITY

LD281843 Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] New York November 28 TASS -- The U.N. Committee for Relations with the Host Country -- the United States -- has condemned the failure of the United States to fulfill its obligations under the agreement with the United Nations Organization on the siting of U.N. central institutions in New York. The committee's report which has been submitted to the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly points out serious concern over the criminal acts committed against some U.N. missions. It is pointed out that up to now persons guilty of committing a number of terrorist, criminal acts against diplomatic missions have not been detained for being handed over to justice.

The committee again has to earnestly urge the United States to take all necessary measures to prevent terrorist, criminal acts which threaten the safety of the personnel of diplomatic missions at the United States.

U.S.-CANADA INSTITUTE HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD282344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] At the Central Press club in Moscow today a meeting was held with associates of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute. Plekhanov, head of the department for internal policy and social problems, and (Melvey), head of the sector for ideology and the mass media addressed journalists on the subject of the United States after the elections. Bogdanov, deputy director of the institute, conducted the meeting.

PENTAGON TO BUILD 'SUPERCOMPUTERS' FOR ESPIONAGE

LD290947 Moscow TASS in English 0746 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Washington November 29 TASS -- The U.S. Department of Defense has announced the beginning of construction work in a Washington suburb on a new major research center which is to develop and build super high-performance computers of the next generation. The Pentagon does not bother to conceal that the proposed "supercomputers" the development of which will be shrouded in complete secrecy are intended primarily for military-related uses at the end of the current and the beginning of the next century.

The list of prospective clients of the center includes one of the largest U.S. espionage agencies: the National Security Agency which uses computer facilities to monitor and decipher sensitive information sent through different electronic communications networks of other countries.

CPUSA'S JACKSON AWARDED PEOPLE'S FRIENDSHIP ORDER

LD281837 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 28 TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has issued a decree awarding the Peoples' Friendship Order to James Jackson, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, U.S.A. He has been awarded this high distinction for his part in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress, contribution to the cause of mutual understanding and cooperation between the American and Soviet peoples and in conjunction with the 70th birthday. [as received]

USSR-DPRK BORDER TREATY INITIALED 26 NOV

PM281611 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Treaty Initialed"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Nov -- As a result of successful talks, M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister and head of the Soviet Government delegation, and Yi Chong-mok, DPRK first deputy foreign minister and head of the Korean Government delegation, initialed the Treaty on the Line of the State Border between the USSR and the DPRK here today.

In this connection a reception was held at the USSR Embassy in the DPRK and attended by Kim Yong-nam, Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Politburo member, vice premier of the Administration Council, and DPRK foreign minister; the heads of the Soviet and Korean Government delegations; and other officials.

KAPITSA-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS PYONGYANG

PM281603 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Departure for Home"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Nov -- A Soviet Government delegation led by M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, which has attended talks here on the conclusion of a treaty on the USSR-DPRK border, left here for home today.

The delegation was seen off by Yi Chong-mok, head of the Korean Government delegation at the talks and DPRK first deputy foreign minister, other officials, and N.M. Shubnikov, USSR ambassador to the DPRK.

TASS: U.S. PLANE VIOLATES DPRK AIRSPACE

LD282050 Moscow TASS in English 2039 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 28 TASS -- As is reported by the Korean Central News Agency, on November 27 an American SR-71 reconnaissance plane intruded into the air space over territorial waters of the Democratic People's Repbulic of Korea east of the town of Kosong. In a few minutes it appeared again in its air space.

The chief delegate of the Democratic People's Repbulic of Korea in the Military Commission on Armistice in Korea expressed firm protest over these dangerous provocative actions. Such espionage flights by American planes are gross encroachment on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and have the aim of even more heighten the situation in the Korean peninsula, he stressed.

Since October 31 alone, American reconnaissance planes violated 12 times the air space of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, writes the Korean Central News Agency.

FURTHER ON MONGOLIAN ANNIVERSARY ACTIVITIES

Batmonh, Grishin Speeches

PM281537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Festivities in Ulaanbaatar"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Nov -- A ceremonial meeting of representatives of Mongolia's party, state, and public organizations and working people devoted to the 60th anniversary of the 3d MPRP Congress and the proclamation of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] was held here today.

Members of the MPRP Central Committee, deputies of the MPR People's Great Hural, veterans of the revolution, foremost production workers, and scientific and cultural figures of the republic gathered in the hall of the Mongolian trade unions' Central Palace of Culture.

The participants in the meeting greeted with prolonged applause J. Batmonh, Central Committee general secretary and MPR Council of Ministers chairman, other party and state leaders of the country, and the Soviet party and Government delegation headed by V.V. Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Moscow CPSU Gorkom first secretary. The meeting was opened by D. Molomjamts, Politburo member and MPRP Central Committee secretary. J. Batmonh delivered the report.

Comrade J. Batmonh's Report

Today the MPR's Communists and working people, he said, are solemnly celebrating the glorious anniversaries of two outstanding historic events. Sixty years ago the 3d MPRP Congress defined the party's general line of the noncapitalist path of the country's development toward socialism, bypassing capitalism. In the same year of 1924 the First People's Great Hural proclaimed the MPR and adopted its first constitution. We celebrate these dates as a nationwide festival of the triumph of the party's general line. It is also a festival of the start of the comprehensive development of Mongolia's fraternal friendship and cooperation with the motherland of Great October, the Soviet Union.

The MPRP and the entire Mongolian people, J. Batmonh emphasized, express very sincere feelings of fraternal friendship and cordial gratitude to the party of Lenin, the glorious CPSU, and its Central Committee headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko and to the heroic Soviet people, whose disinterested assistance and support at all stages of the country's noncapitalist development and socialist building have served and serve today as the reliable guarantee of all our victories and achievements.

The speaker went on to dwell on the MPR working people's successes, on the steady growth of the republic's economic potential, and the enhancement of its people's well-being and cultural level. It is clear, he went on to emphasize, that the Mongolian people's selfless labor is embodied in these achievements. It is equally clear that throughout our onward development the strengthening of the revolution's gains, the defense of state independence and sovereignty, the development of the economy and culture, the training of national cadres, and the enhancement of the people's well-being would have been inconceivable without the fraternal, internationalist assistance and support of the motherland of Great October and without all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union.

We value Mongolian-Soviet friendship, whose cornerstone was laid by V.I. Lenin, leader of the world proletariat, and by D. Suhe-Baatar, leader of the Mongolian revolution, and strengthen it as our great revolutionary gain. The fraternal relationship between the MPRP and the CPSU is the heart of the traditional Leninist friendship and the all-around cooperation of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples.

We paid a working visit to the Soviet Union 1 month ago. During this visit, we met and talked with K.U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, N.A. Tikhonov, USSR Council of Ministers chairman, and other party and state leaders of the Soviet Union. The visit provided an extensive opportunity to discuss in depth questions of the whole complex of our fraternal relationship and to outline the key directions for further developing Mongolian-Soviet cooperation and enhancing its efficiency. The talks confirmed once again our common resolve to continue strengthening and broadening in every way possible the bonds of friendship and fraternity between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and the close alliance of their Marxist-Leninist vanguards, the MPRP and the CPSU.

The open-hearted assistance of our great friend and ally, the Soviet Union, is an immutable, reliable mainstay in the struggle to enhance the economy and the people's well-being and culture, to augment socialist gains, and to strengthen the MPR's defense capability. Suffice it to say that in the current 5-year plan alone hundreds of very important national economic projects are being constructed, modernized, or enlarged with Soviet assistance. They include our biggest opencut coal mine at Baga-Nuur, the country's most powerful heat and electric power station No 4, hundreds of kilometers of power lines, a cement and lime combine, a house-building combine, a dairy plant, virgin-land state and feed farms, hospitals, children's establishments, and hundreds of thousands of square meters of housing. A Mongolian-Soviet joint enterprise, the "Erdenet" Mining and Enriching Combine, is working at full planned capacity and with high efficiency, and the capacity of the "Mongolsovtsvetmet" Economic Association is being significantly increased.

The significance of the USSR's assistance to our country in the sphere of cadre training can hardly be overestimated. Thanks to this assistance, dozens of vocational and technical schools have been set up in the MPR. An entire army of Mongolian specialists and highly skilled workers, who have graduated from higher and secondary specialized educational institutions and vocational and technical schools in the Soviet Union, is working with great efficiency in various sectors of the republic's national economy and culture.

On behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the MPR Government, and the entire Mongolian people, allow me to express to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, all the Soviet people, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko personally, very sincere gratitude for the great attention and concern with regard to the Mongolian people.

Our country's membership in CEMA and its active participation in the international socialist division of labor, J. Batmonh continued, help to significantly accelerate the development of the MPR national economy and to enhance its efficiency. Economic and trade ties with fraternal countries are developing year by year on a mutually advantageous basis, and cooperation with them is expanding in the spheres of science, technology, and culture.

We highly evaluate the results of the CEMA countries' Moscow economic summit conference. An important event in the life of the fraternal states, it elaborated a strategy of broadening and deepening these countries' all-around cooperation in strengthening their unity and cohesion, in developing the economy, and in the struggle for peace and security.

The deepening of active proceedings integration processes effectively helps to draw the MPR's level of economic development closer to the level of the European socialist countries. Our country attaches fundamental significance to realizing the decisions of the economic summit conference.

The revolutionary nature of our people's system, the speaker pointed out, predetermines the aims and principles of its foreign policy. These are the all possible strengthening of real socialism, support for the peoples' national liberation movement, peaceful co-existence among states with different social systems, and an active struggle for world peace and security.

Having become an equal member of the great socialist community, the MPR develops friendly relations with the liberated countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America and with states of different social systems and actively participates in the activity of the United Naitons, which is called upon to be an instrument of peace and international cooperation.

We are profoundly aware, the Mongolian leader emphasized, that we have to carry out creative tasks under extremely complex conditions of the extreme exacerbation of the international situation. Imperialism's most reactionary circles are stepping up their attempts to reverse mankind's progressive development and to achieve the predominant position in the world. These forces make it their aim to secure military superiority over the socialist world. They inspire revanchism and chauvinism and seek to erase the political realities that took shape in the world as a result of the victory of progressive and peace-loving forces over fascism and militarism in World War II.

However, these crazy designs are not destined to be realized. The world socialist community with its growing economic and defense potentials stands like a mighty obstacle in the way of warmongers and their accomplices. The constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union, the other Warsaw Pact states, and the Asian socialist countries indicate the real way to remove the threat of nuclear war, to end the arms race, and to fundamentally improve the international atmosphere. The Soviet Union's persistent efforts aimed at making real progress in lessening the danger of nuclear war breaking out were precisely and clearly confirmed once again in K.U. Chernenko's replies to questions put by a correspondent of the American NBC-TV company.

It is characteristic now that the struggle of the world public against the threat of nuclear catastrophe is increasingly merging with the socialist countries' purposeful actions. The overwhelming majority of states in the world and the increasingly broad people's masses resolutely oppose American imperialism's preparations for nuclear war in Europe and Asia and the plans to militarize space.

The American policy of unbridled state terrorism against revolutionary Nicaragua meets with universal censure. The so-called "parallel actions" by imperialist and hegemonist forces against the fraternal counties of Indochina and the DRA are receiving a growing rebuff. The intrigues of imperialist forces and their accomplices against the independence, national unity, and territorial integrity of the Republic of India are receiving a similar rebuff.

The MPR seeks to make what contribution it can to the struggle to strengthen the cause of peace and the peoples' national independence and social progress. New evidence of this is provided by the Declaration of the Peoples' Right to Peace adopted by the 39th UN General Assembly session on the basis of our country's initiative, which pursues the aim of realizing the principle of renouncing the use of force in international relations. The MPR, like the other socialist countries, proceeds from the premise that strict observance of this fundamental principle in interstate relations is the only sensible alternative in the nuclear age.

Next year the Mongolian people together with progressive and peace-loving forces will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism and militarism. The decisive role which the world's first socialist state. the USSR, played in that victory largely determined the nature of postwar world development. This anniversary will be celebrated as an important stage in the further consolidation of world socialism and the strengthening of the forces of peace and the peoples' national independence and social progress and as a terrible warning to instigators of war and aggression.

Reviewing in our mind the path traveled by the MPRP since its third congress was convened, we see for ourselves again and again that the party's vanguard role in the life of society has steadily increased as the country has advanced along the path of socialism. Following a Leninist path, at all stages of the revolution the MPRP has worthily fulfilled the role of leader of the Mongolian people, has armed the working masses with specific political guidelines, and has organized and inspired them to struggle for the building of the new life.

Questions of economic building are always at the center of the party's and state's close attention, since the people's well-being depends on resolving them. Frankly speaking, in this respect we make less than full use of our potential reserves for enhancing labor productivity and the efficiency and quality of work.

All the efforts of party, state, economic, and public organizations must be concentrated on making the most efficient use of production capacities, on observing the policy of saving energy, fuel, raw materials, and supplies, and on introducing progressive forms of labor organization and remuneration in every sector of production.

Great efforts are needed for the practical realization of the measures outlined by the party's Central Committee to improve the efficiency of capital investments, to reduce losses, and to increase the productivity of agriculture, particularly livestock raising. The decisions of the extraordinary Eighth MPRP Central Committee Plenum were also aimed at this.

For the visible determination of the future and for its purposeful creation we are drawing up a general scheme of the development and distribution of the country's production forces for the period through the year 2000. Work is also proceeding on the preparation of the basic guidelines for the MPR's economic and social development for the next 10 years, including defining specific tasks for the Eighth 5-Year Plan. In all this, as before, the party's chief attention will be directed toward the more comprehensive resolution of questions of improving the economy's efficiency and ensuring further growth in the working people's well-being on this basis. The long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the MPR and the USSR will be of exceptionally great significance, as will the coordination of our efforts with the other fraternal socialist countries.

Today the party of Mongolian Communists is preparing for its next congress, the 19th. Crucial tasks face us is this connection. We must concentrate efforts on successfully completing the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole and sum up the real results of the great creative work done by the party and the people. It is very important correctly to define specific directions of the country's development in the coming 5-year period on the basis of a careful, critical analysis of the state of affairs in each sector of the national economy and culture.

In conclusion, J. Batmonh said that socialist Mongolia's working people are greeting the portentous anniversaries in the history of the party and the people's state with worthy successes. The tasks of the country's socioeconomic development advanced by the 18th congress and subsequent plenums of the party's Central Committee are, on the whole, being fulfilled successfully.

Our people's full support for their dear party's domestic and foreign policy and their determination to implement this policy through selfless labor are manifested once again in the successes of economic and cultural building and in the upsurge of political and labor activeness. Our strength lies in the unity of the party and the people. Worthily greeting the glorious anniversaries, our party and people, full of confidence and optimism, turn their gaze toward their motherland's fine future. Long live the MPRP -- the tested vanguard of the Mongolian working people! May our motherland, the MPR, develop and prosper! Long live the unbreakable friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples! May the international unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries strengthen and develop!

The V.V. Grishin, who was warmly greeted by the participants in the meeting, spoke.

Comrade V.V. Grishin's speech

Allow me to thank you wholeheartedly for the invitation extended to the Soviet party and government delegation to your great and joyful celebration. Thank you for a warm and hospitable reception.

On behalf of the leadership and people of the USSR we convey to the Communists and all working people of Mongolia warm congratulatons in connection with the 60th anniversary of the historic 3d congress of your party and the 60th anniversary of the MPR's proclamation. This glorious jubilee in Mongolia's life is a holiday for us. It shows particularly graphically how strong and indestructible Soviet-Mongolian friendship is and how much it means to our peoples.

Listening to Comrade Batmonh's report, we felt yet again particularly clearly the magnitude and depth of the revolutionary transformations over the past 6 decades. There appeared before us the heroic epic of the Mongolian people's struggle for liberation from feudal oppression, for national and social liberation, and for a fundamental renewal in the entire life of society. There is no doubt that the year of 1924, when the party, following the behests of Suhe Baatar and guided by Lenin's teaching, firmly defined the course toward the country's noncapitalist development and when the first people's democracy state in the east, which was under the oppression of colonialism, was born in Mongolia, will remain forever an outstanding milestone in that history.

We know that the path you have traveled has not been and indeed could not be simple and easy. Its results, the main one of which has been the creation of the foundations of a socialist society in Mongolia, are all the more important and substantial. The experience of the revolutionary-transforming activity of the party of Mongolian communists and your contribution to the theory and practice of the transition from feudalism to socialism bypassing the capitalists formation is all the more valuable.

We take pride with you in the fact that one of the determining factors in Mongolia's historical achievements was our peoples' indestructible friendship bequested to us by Vladimir Ilich Lenin and Suhe Baatar. Soviet-Mongolian fraternity, covered in legendary glory, was born and strengthened during the civil war in Russia in the joint struggle against imperialism's stooges -- the White Guards. It was tempered in the fighting against the Japanese aggressors in the region of Halhaiin Gol and in the grim ordeals of World War II, when the Mongolian servicemen took part with Soviet soldiers in the defeat of the Kwantung Army. That combat cooperation will never be forgotten!

The 1966 friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid treaty is the firm basis for the further development and intensification of our peoples' fraternal relations.

As Comrade K.U. Chernenko said very aptly and meaningfully, "the foundation of our friendship is reliable and firm." Developing on this foundation, Soviet-Mongolian relations have now achieved a high degree of maturity and acquired the nature of all-encompassing collaboration.

The firm resolve of our parties and peoples to continue to strengthen Soviet-Mongolian friendship and to enhance the effectiveness of the entire complex of bilateral relations was expressed at the recent Moscow talks between Comrade K.U. Chernenko and Comrade J. Batmonh. Present-day Mongolia is demonstrating by its deeds and achievements its loyalty to the course it chose 60 years ago, to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The Mongolian people's indisputable successes can be seen in everything: in the economy and culture, labor, and daily life. A country of nomads has become an agrarian-industrial state with a socialist agriculture and diversified industry. The emancipation of the masses and the creation of a modern system of national education have ensured the growth of the Mongolian people's spiritual potential and the flowering of their unique culture.

Behind all the achievements mentioned so graphically today by Comrade Batmonh there stands the new man, the ardent patriot and firm internationalist educated by the MPRP. The young working class is marching ahead in asserting socialist ideals. The labor of the cooperative farm peasants, so necessary to everyone, is generating a high degree of respect. The role of the people's intelligentsia is growing steadily in all spheres of economic and cultural building. It is gratifying to note that the glorious traditions of older generations are being preserved and continued by Mongolia's young people: vigorous, industrious, and loyal to socialist ideals.

The ideas and dreams of the leader of the people's revolution, Suhe Baatar, for a bright future for his motherland have been embodied in the deeds of those who have built and are building the new Mongolia. The MPRP's present victories contain part of the souls and hearts of outstanding sons of their party and people like Choibalsan, Tsedenbal, and their brothers-in-arms who wrote unforgettable pages in the history of the struggle for socialism on Mongolian soil.

Every year, every 5-year plan brings with it ever new positive changes in Mongolia's complexion, the complexion of its cities and rural regions, and the life of Mongolian workers. These changes can be clearly seen in the example of your glorious capital which for 6 decades now has borne the profoundly meaningful name of red hero. In this time a modern socialist city has arisen and continues to be improved on the site of what used to be Urga and it has become a major industrial, cultural, and scientific center.

I should like to take this opportunity to convey to the Ulaanbaatar people fraternal greetings and wishes for new successes, happiness, and prosperity from the Communists and working people of Moscow to whom their Mongolian friends' deeds and plans are close, as they are to your entire people.

We Soviet people are gratified by how dynamically Mongolia's economic and spiritual potential is strengthening, by the successes achieved in improving new social relations, by how the republic's principled and consistent foreign policy is promoting the steady growth of your state's international prestige.

Much has been done and valuable experience has also been accumulated during the many years of economic cooperation between our countries. A close link with topical tasks of socialist and communist building, a comprehensive and planned nature, a large scale, and reliance on enhanced efficiency -- those are now the characteristic features of Soviet-Mongolian economic collaboration.

It is continuing worthily, at a qualitatively new level, the business of previous decades marked by fruitful joint efforts in creating the foundations of Mongolian industry and modern transport, developing the virgin lands, strengthening the material and technical base of the MPR's stock raising, and training national cadres.

Today the very large Erdenet Mining and Enrichment Combine, fitted with the most modern equipment, is rightly considered a symbol of our peoples' labor cooperation. The installation of the Baga Nuur Fuel and Energy Complex and many other important national economy projects and the reconstruction and modernization of previously created enterprises is in full swing. Great importance attaches to joint work on the comprehensive long-term program to boost agriculture and develop and organize the siting of the MPR's production forces. On the agenda is the drafting of a long-term program for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the MPR through the year 2000.

Soviet specialists are working hand in hand with their Mongolian friends in a whole series of sectors of the MPR's economy and culture. In the opinion of their Mongolian comrades, they are doing a lot and are working to good effect. The CPSU Central Committee is certain that they will continue honorably to fulfill their honorable international duty.

Directed toward the future, bold and at the same time realistic, scientifically verified plans for the future -- these are perhaps the most characteristic features of present-day Mongolia and of the Soviet Union and entire world socialist community.

We know that your efforts are now subordinated to the implementation of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress. The magnitude and crucial nature of the tasks facing your party and country were thoroughly discussed at the 8th extraordinary MPRP plenum and in today's report by Comrade Batmonh. Of course, matters are not simple and they demand the mobilization of the creative forces of Mongolian Communists and the entire people and a high level of organization and discipline. But the difficulties which you have to overcome are difficulties caused by growth and rapid progress. There is no doubt that the MPRP working people, under the leadership of their tested and tempered Marxist-Leninist party and its militant staff, the Central Committee, headed by our friend Comrade J. Batmonh, that eminent party and state figure, will ensure socialist Mongolia's further confident progress toward its projected goals.

Our country's life is also governed by a strenuous labor rhythm. The Soviet people are working persistently and purposefully on the implementation of the broad socioeconomic program defined by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent party Central Committee plenums. In recent years the country's production forces have stengthened still further and have been substantially renewed, economic growth rates have increased, and qualitative indicators have improved in many components of the national economy, and Soviet people's material and spiritual needs have begun to be satisfied more fully. Important steps have been taken for the further improvement of the work of the soviets of people's deputies, people's control organs, trade unions, Komsomol, and other public organizations and the enhancement of their role in implementing the party's socioeconomic policy and improving nationwide statehood and socialist democracy.

In short, beneficial changes are taking place in all fields of Soviet society's life and, of course, this gratifies us. But we realize that what has been achieved is only one stage in the large amount of work to be done to ensure the accelerated development of social production and to make the maximum use of intensive factors of growth.

The exact posing of urgent questions, the creative quest for their solution, a spirit of efficiency and exactingness -- these are the distinguishing features of the sociopolitical and moral atmosphere that is being asserted more and more firmly in our party and country.

The recent CPSU Central Committee plenum was an important event in the life of the Soviet people. It adopted a decision on a package of measures on land reclamation and the improvement of activity in all spheres of agriculture and its further transfer to an industrial footing. These measures must become an important part of the fulfillment of the USSR Food Program and the improvement of the Soviet people's prosperity. Everything for the benefit of man -- the party is consistently implementing this, its watchword. This was reaffirmed in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo during the discussion of the drafts of the USSR plan and budget for 1985.

Our main task is to bring all spheres of life into line with the loftiest, most exacting ideas of socialism. The party's current multilevel organizational-political, ideological-educational, and economic activity is directed toward this and it is in this direction that preparations are being launched for the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress.

Serried around their Leninist party, Soviet people are confidently resolving the increasingly complex tasks of improving developed socialist society. With the peoples of the fraternal countries, the Soviet people look to the future with confidence and optimism.

We all are well aware that successful progress along the path of building a new life also depends on how the situation in the world arena develops. The highly humane goals of socialist foreign policy to which the Soviet Union, the MPR, and the other fraternal parties invariably adhere are the safeguarding of lasting peace and the defense of the peoples' rights to independence and social progress.

In May next year the Soviet and Mongolian peoples and all progressive mankind will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the great victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism. The results of World War II serve as a terrible warning to those who love military adventures. However, the lessons of the crushing defeat of imperialism's shock detachments have failed to benefit the forces of reaction and aggression.

As is well known, recent years have been marked by the acute activation of the most aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism which are seeking by any means to secure military superiority for the United States and are trying to reverse the course of history with the aid of the notorious "crusade" against socialism. The United States is involving its NATO partners and Japan increasingly vigorously in this adventurist policy.

Naturally, all this obliges us to pay the most serious attention to the consolidation of the country's defense might. "Soviet people do not want an arms buildup but an arms reduction on both sides," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has said. "But we must be concerned for the adequate security of our country and its friends and allies. That is being done. Let everyone know that no lovers of military adventures will succeed in taking us unawares and no potential aggressor can hope to avoid a crushing retaliatory strike."

At the same time we are actively building up our efforts in the struggle for peace and the peoples' security, for the elimination of the danger of a thermonuclear catastrophe looming over mankind, for the relaxation of tension and the development of equal, good-neighborly cooperation between the states. The importance of all socialist states' coordinated, purposeful actions is particularly great in this noble struggle. Strengthening their cooperation and cohesion, they are augmenting the strength of their positive influence on the course of world events.

The results of the CEMA countries' Moscow economic summit conference were new evidence of the fraternal countries' strengthening unity, of their unswerving desire to achieve a further increase in the effectiveness of their multifaceted collaboration and to resolutely counter the imperialist course toward political and military confrontation. We are resolving many economic and political problems together, by pooling our efforts, and this ensures the success of our plans.

We are convinced that the dangerous tendencies in the development of the international situation must and can be restrained. The future belongs to the policy of peace. This applies to all continents and regions including, of course, Asia and the Far East. As is well known, the constructive and far-reaching proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union, Mongolia, the fraternal states of Indochina, and the DPRK are aimed at improving the political climate in these regions. They are meeting with increasingly broad world public support.

Of course, the normalization of relations with our common neighbor, the PRC, would help to enhance the role of socialism in international affairs and to normalize the situation in Asia and other parts of the world. It is well known that the Soviet Union, like Mongolia, has acted and continues to act as the principled and consistent champion of such normalization on the basis of reciprocity and without detriment to the interests of third countries.

Of course, we are well aware that the Asian peoples have different social systems, different national interests and tasks. But we are also sure that this diversity of goals and interests can be reduced to a common denominator. The peoples of the continent and many progressive statesmen and public organizations are coming out increasingly vigorously and persistently for the renunciation of the use of the force, and the solution of vexed questions and the settlement of conflicts by peaceful means. They are united in the view that the solution of urgent problems should not be sought on the paths of war and confrontation. Respect for sovereignty and the inviolability of borders, noninterference in internal affairs, the development of economic and other cooperation, the independent, free choice of their path of social development -- that is what will enable the Asian peoples to find a common language -- the language of peace and good-neighborliness. We are convinced that this is what will ultimately happen.

All we Soviet delegation members are deeply moved by the fact that we are greeting a notable jubilee, the 60th anniversary of the 3d MPRP Congress and the proclamation of the MPR, here in Ulaanbaatar, with you. We are grateful to you, dear friends, for the warm words spoken here about the CPSU and our people. I can assure you that the Soviet Communists and all Soviet people experience the same sincere and deep feelings for their Mongolian brothers.

Long may the MPR live and flourish! Long live the militant vanguard of the republic's working people -- the MPRP! Long live the close cooperation between the CPSU and the MPRP, the eternal friendship between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples! May the great community of socialist states strengthen and develop!

J. Batmonh's report and V.V. Grishin's speech were listened to with great attention and frequently interrupted by applause.

Today the Soviet party and Government delegation visited the exhibition devoted to the 60th anniversary of the 3d MPRP Congress and the proclamation of the MPR. The guests displayed great attention in familiarizing themselves with the exhibition, which gives an account of the impressive successes of socialist Mongolia's working people in all spheres of the economy, science, and culture. A memorial inscription was left in the honored guests' book.

On the same a day, wreath-laying ceremony took place at the monument to V.I. Lenin, the resting places of D. Suhe Baatar and K. Choibalsan, and the monument to Soviet servicemen on (Zaysan) mountain. J. Batmonh and other party and government leaders of the republic and the Soviet delegation led by V.V. Grishin took part in the ceremony.

A Mongolian-Soviet intergovernment agreement has been signed here. Under the agreement a number of socioconsumer and cultural projects will be constructed in Mongolia with the USSR's technical and economic assistance.

The agreement was signed by T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The signing of the agreement was attended by J. Batmonh, V.V. Grishin, and other officials.

Assistance Agreement Signed

PM281605 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Agreement Signed"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Nov -- A Mongolian-Soviet intergovernmental agreement has been signed at the Mongolian Government center here. In accordance with this document, three school and three hospital complexes, 50,000 square meters of housing including all cultural and consumer amenities, and hundreds of kilometers of radio relay lines are to be built in fraternal Mongolia with the USSR's technical and economic assistance.

The agreement was signed for the Mongolian side by T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Mongolian part of the Mongolian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation; and for the Soviet side by Z.N. Nuriyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Soviet-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation.

The signing ceremony was attended by J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers; and V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, who is heading the Soviet party and Government delegation attending the festivities in connection with the 60th anniversary of the 3d MPRP Congress and the proclamation of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Grishin Departure

LD281747 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 28 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Soviet party and Government delegation led by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, left Ulaanbaatar for home today.

At the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee and the Mongolian Government, the delegation took part in the festivities on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the MPRP's 3d congress and the proclamation of the Mongolian People's Republic.

At the capital's airport, the Soviet guests were seen off by Molomjants and Namsray, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the party Central Committee, and other Mongolian party and state leaders.

Today, too, the delegation returned to Moscow. At the airport it was met by Comrade Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Committee attached to the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials. Among the welcoming party was Comrade Gurbadam, the Mongolian ambassador to the USSR.

Batmonh on Congress Jubilee

PM281300 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 84 First Edition pp 4, 5

[Article by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers: "Along the Path of Struggle and Victories"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, Nov 24 -- Our country's working people are solemnly celebrating the 60th anniversary of the 3d MPRP Congress, which affirmed the party's general course of noncapitalist development, and the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR].

The 1921 Mongolian People's Revolution occurred under the direct influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution and had a distinctly expressed anti-imperialist and antifeudal character, but it was also distinguished by many other specific features. It triumphed in an extremely backward country without a national working class, a country totally dominated by feudalism and foreign mercantile and usury capital, a country where the Lamaist religion was one of the factors seriously hindering Mongolian society's material and spiritual development.

From the very first days following the revolution's victory the MPRP, founded by D. Suhe-Baatar, started preparing the ground for fundamental democratic transformations in the country. The MPRP's multifaceted activity was based on Lenin's teaching about the possibility of backward and oppressed peoples making the transition to socialism by bypassing capitalism, given assistance from countries of the victorious proletariat. The close contacts with Soviet Russia established by the Mongolian revolutionaries marked the beginning of the class alliance between the two countries' working people and helped in making the only correct choice.

The Third MPRP Congress, held in August 1924, adopted a decision on Mongolia's future development along the noncapitalist path. The congress profoundly substantiated the party's general line and outlined the basic guidelines for fundamental socioeconomic transformations. The Central Committee theses "On the Prospects of the Mongolian People's Revolution," published on the eve of the party forum, pointed out directly that communism was the MPRP's ultimate goal. This marked the beginning of the combination of the Marxist-Leninist theory on the social progress of backward peoples with social practice under the conditions of an independent state.

Following the party congress, the first People's Great Hural proclaimed the MPR and adopted its first constitution in November 1924.

The proclamation of the MPR and the legislative transfer of total power to the hands of the working people fully confirmed V.I. Lenin's prophetic words that "the idea of Soviet organization is simple and can be applied not only to the proletarian, but also to feudal and semifeudal peasant relations."

As a result of the formation of an independent people's state, Mongolia firmly took the path of progressive democratic development and began the brightest pages in its history. The process of restructuring society and forming the new policy, economy, and ideology was headed by a people's revolutionary party firmly occupying Marxist-Leninist positions. The first, general democratic stage of the revolution saw the consistent implementation of such important measures as the nationalization of land, the liberation of arats from serfdom, the extirpation of foreign capital, and the abolition of the feudal lords' class privileges and then the liquidation of their economic domination.

Starting with the initial revolutionary transformations, the MPRP and the People's State, relying on the fraternal assistance of the land of the soviets, carried out much creative work. Seats of the new national economy were created: cooperative and state trade, the financial and credit system, and the first industrial and transport enterprises. The first schools and public health institutions opened. Much work was done to eradicate illiteracy.

Thanks to the party's persistent activity among the broad masses of the population conditions were gradually established in the country, making possible the subsequent transition to the second stage of the revolution -- the stage of socialist transformations. Along with the development of industry and other sectors of the national economy and culture, the historically important task of preparing and implementing the socialist transformation of individual arat farms on the basis of the principles of Lenin's cooperative plan was successfully resolved during this stage.

From this point, with the creation of the unified national economic system, Mongolian society consisted of two friendly classes -- workers and cooperativized arats, and the people's intelligentsia. By the late fifties, the historic transition from feudalism to socialism, bypassing the capitalist stage of development, was basically completed. Relying on the advanced Soviet experience and the selfless assistance of the USSR and the other fraternal states, Mongolia embarked on systematically boosting all social production on a modern material and technical basis and transforming the country from an agrarian-industrial country into an industrial-agrarian one.

The development of the republic's national economy is characterized by its fast pace. By comparison with 1960, the MPR's global social product has increased almost fourfold, produced national income has increased threefold, and the national economy's fixed production capital has increased 8.5 times. Over the same period, the average number of workers and employees in the social production sphere has increased 2.5 times. The 18th MPRP Congress noted that the backward and feudal Mongolia of the past has been transformed into a dynamically developing socialist state with a modern multisectorial economy, flourishing culture, and increasing prosperity for the population. This is the main result of the activity of the party and the selfless labor of the whole Mongolian people during the years of people's power.

The most marked progress has been scored in industry. Today its sectors produce three-fourths of the total agricultural and industial output. The country has built and continues to build major open-cut and underground coal mines, power stations and power transmission lines, light and food industry enterprises, construction materials plants, and housing construction combines. The working class has grown into the leading force of Mongolian society, while workers and members of their families now constitute more than 40 percent of the MPR population.

Significant changes have occurred in agriculture. The country now has 255 major agricultural associations (cooperatives) engaged in the main traditional sector of Mongolian agriculture -- stock raising. While in prerevolutionary Mongolia there was practically no arable farming, now we have dozens of modern grain and feed state farms operating in the virgin land steppes, and the country largely satisfies its own needs for grain, potatoes, and vegetables. Major state farms, mechanized dairy units, and stock fattening units making extensive use of industrial methods have been and are being built with the USSR's technical and economic assistance. The level of technical equipment and power-worker ratio in agricultural production have increased. The social and cultural character of rural areas has changed fundamentally, and the rural workers' working and living conditions have improved considerably on the basis of the development and consolidation of socialist production relations in agriculture.

The steady growth of the Mongolian people's living standards has been and still remains the supreme goal of the socioeconomic policy of the party and the government. Real per capita income has almost doubled by comparison with 1960, while the MPR's population has also doubled, and retail trade turnover is constantly growing. Housing construction is being developed increasingly widely in the country, and in the current 5-year period alone, 450,000 square meters of well-appointed housing have been commissioned. The health system is constantly developing and improving, and special attention is being paid to medical services for the rural population.

One of the most important features of the socialist way of life is the achievements in the spheres of the people's education, science, and culture. Mongolia has established and is developing a unified people's education system, including general education, vocational and technical, secondary specialized, and higher schools. All children of school age receive 8 years of education. The republic now has almost 500,000 students, which means that one in four inhabitants of the country is studying. Thousands of young Mongolian men and women acquire education in VUZes, technical colleges, and vocational and technical schools in the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries.

Access to spiritual treasures has always been available to all strata of Mongolia's population. Theaters, libraries, movie theaters, radio, television, and the press are an everyday asset. On average there are 4-5 periodicals for each family, over 90 percent of citizens listen to radio programs, and about 60 percent watch television programs. Books are published in large print runs, including works by modern foreign authors and classics of world literature. There is great interest in the Russian language as the language of modern science and technology. the language of peace and friendship. Amateur artistic activities, physical culture, and sports are all very popular in the country. All these facts convincingly show that, in modern Mongolia, wide opportunities for satisfying the constantly growing cultural demands of the population and for the comprehensive development of the man of the new society have been created.

Socialist Mongolia's successes are great and indisputable. They have been achieved as a result of the Mongolian people's selfless labor under the MPRP's leadership and thanks to constant fraternal assistance and all-around support from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Back at the dawn of people's power D. Suhe-Baatar, founder of the MPRP and unbending revolutionary, proclaimed: "The people are the internal force in the existence and flourishing of our Mongolian state, and Soviet Russia is the external support. There is no other way." Our party persistently and consistently implements this wise behest. The motherland of Great October serves as a constant inspiring example and a source of the richest experience for us. The Mongolian people see friendship with the great Soviet people as their most important revolutionary gain, value it immensely, and are proud of it.

The Soviet Union has given our country selfless assistance at all stages of its development. The USSR played a decisive role in squeezing out [Vytesneniye] foreign capital and founding the new socialist economy. It defended Mongolia against imperialist aggression and helped uphold the freedom and independence of our people's state. The joint victory over the Japanese militarists at the Halhaiin Gol River, whose 45th anniversary was widely celebrated this year, still serves as a grim reminder to any aggressors desiring to test by force the might of the socialist community.

With the USSR's technical and economic cooperation, new industrial sectors like the ore mining, fuel and energy, metalworking, light and food, and timber and wood processing sectors, construction materials production, and housing construction have been created and are operating successfully in Mongola. Enterprises built or modernized with the Soviet Union's assistance now produce most of the country's industrial output. The Mongolian people are justified in seeing the "Erdenet" Ore Enrichment Combine, which today produces about one-third of the MPR's total export output, the Baga Nuur Open-Cut Coal Mine, the TETS-4, whose design capacity is almost equal to that of all other power stations in the country, and some other major projects as monuments to this fraternal friendship. The volume of our cooperation has increased particularly during the current 5-year period: It has almost doubled by comparison with the preceding 5-year period.

The experience of establishing joint enterprises on the basis of interstate ownership of the means of production, which originated in the MPR, is highly important. The many years of fruitful activity by the "Ulaanbaatar Railroad" joint-stock company, the "Mongolsovtsvetmet" Economic Association, and the "Erdenet" Combine have proved graphically the significant advantages of international economic complexes and their high efficiency. Something that is of considerable interest is the fact that international collectives have the highest labor productivity, that educational work yields good returns there, that the skills of working people grow faster, and that workers' mutual assistance is strengthening. The CEMA member-countries' economic summit conference noted that joint firms, enterprises, and other intereconomy organizations are a promising form of cooperation and make it possible to improve the economic machinery of cooperation.

Mongolia's working people welcomed with profound satisfaction the conference decision to accelerate the process of gradually equalizing the MPR's level of economic development with the levels of the European CEMA member-countries. Primarily great efforts by all our republic's working people and a considerable improvement in the quality and efficiency of work aimed at the steady upsurge of agriculture and industry will certainly be needed in order to implement the projected plans. Socialist integration opens before Mongolia broad vistas of progress, and we must make a fitting contribution to the common cause.

Our recent visit to the Soviet Union and the meetings and conversations with leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state were a major event for the whole Mongolian people. The MPR's working people welcomed with a feeling of great joy the results of these meetings and conversations. Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted that "Mongolia today is an advanced Asian state with a dynamically developing economy and culture and is a full member of the socialist family of peoples. Its example is particularly valuable for many developing countries which have taken the path of progress and independence." This lofty appraisal of the Mongolian people's selfless efforts for the sake of peace and socialism inspires and pleases each working person in our country and is a summons to new accomplishments.

Mongolia's relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have always been distinguished by complete mutual understanding and trust and by unity of goals and interests.

They will continue to develop in this direction. The Mongolian people are fully resolved to comprehensively strengthen and expand the bonds of friendship with the peoples of the USSR and the other fraternal states, enhance the effectiveness of our all-around cooperation, and augment their contribution to the great cause of further strengthening world socialism.

The socialist countries' peoples are carrying out their creative work under difficult conditions. The situation in the world has deteriorated dangerously recently and the deadly threat of nuclear war is hanging over mankind. The cause of this is the aggressive and adventurist policy of ruling circles in the United States and its allies and the unprecedented arms race unleashed by the imperialists. Politicians across the ocean are openly declaring their intention to "throw back" and liquidate socialism as a social system, dreaming of "star wars," and striving to change to their advantage the prevailing strategic military parity between the USSR and the United States. The deployment in West Europe of new U.S. first strike nuclear missiles targeted on the Soviet Union and the other socialist states is continuing.

The situation in Asia has also become markedly more complex. The forces of militarism and reaction here have become more active, tension in certain regions is growing, and more and more new hotbeds of conflict are emerging. The United States and its allies are attempting to establish a nuclear missile bridgehead close to the eastern borders of the socialist world and are sowing the seeds of discord among the continent's countries. This situation demands from each state in Asia a responsible approach to the destinies of peace and a further quest for ways to strengthen all-Asian security.

The MPRP and the MPR Government, in close coordination with the fraternal countries, are following an active policy aimed at implementing the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and deepening international detente. The MPR consistently and invariably supports the peace-loving actions of the USSR and the other socialist countries in the world arena and the constructive Soviet proposals reflecting the aspirations of the world's peoples. Our party and government deem it their international duty to constantly strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries. We resolutely oppose any attempts to introduce a split into the relations between the Soviet Union and the fraternal states.

Progressive circles of the world public appraised highly the MPR's initiative on drawing up and signing a convention on mutual nonaggression and the nonuse of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific and on convening a conference of countries from the region to discuss this problem. At our government's proposal, the current UN General Assembly session adopted the declaration "On the Peoples' Right to Peace."

The unbreakable friendship and all-around cooperation with the great land of the soviets and the other socialist countries is the fundamental guarantee of the successful implementation of the Mongolian people's creative plans. It must be emphasized that the tasks connected with socialist building in our countries are constantly becoming more complex and their scale is growing. The ways to resolve them cannot be easy. The party is focusing attention on the still unresolved questions and is seeking to discover and bring into play more and more new reserves for further increasing labor productivity and attaining good end results. This is the goal of the decisions of the MPRP Central Committee Extraordinary Plenum held last August.

At the present stage of socialist building in the MPR, the party believes that, as well as further expanding the national economy's industrial base, it is especially important to make fuller use of the economic potential already created in the country, implement competent leadership, step up the monitoring and verification of execution, and enhance responsibility in all work sectors.

A package of measures to strengthen labor, plan, state, and production discipline, organization, and socialist legality is being steadily implemented. The struggle to impose order at each work place, for economy and thrift, and for improved product quality is spreading increasingly widely.

The review of primary party organizations' militancy under way in the republic will be of great help in improving their work. The vanguard role of Communists in production has grown recently and their influence on labor collectives' life has strengthened. More attention is being paid to the development of working people's creative initiative and to ideological education work among the masses and primarily among young people. We are striving to inculcate in our young people the best qualities of the man of the socialist society and to educate young men and women in a spirit of internationalism and wholehearted loyalty to the older generation's combat, revolutionary, and labor traditions.

The party sees the further development of democracy as one of its main tasks. Throughout the 6 decades since the MPR's first constitution was adopted, true democracy has strengthened and improved in the country and has been enriched by new forms. The republic's citizens play a most active part in running the state and society and leading the natinal economy. Suffice it to say that 27 percent of People's Great Hural deputies are workers, 28.7 percent are members of agricultural associations, and almost 25 percent are women. The standing commissions of hurals of people's deputies consist of tens of thousands of activists who study and elaborate topical problems of economic, social, and cultural building, prepare draft laws and resolutions, and monitor the work of the state apparatus. The MPR citizens fully enjoy the right to work and guaranteed remuneration, to rest, education, pensions and benefits, and to free medical services. The working people respond to the concern of the party and government with selfless labor and widespread socialist competition to successfully fulfill the plans and pledges.

The Mongolian working people are greeting the 60th anniversary of the 3d MPRP Congress and of the proclamation of the MPR with worthy successes in work to implement the tasks of the country's socioeconomic development that have been set by the party.

COMPARISON OF ROMANOV AT MPR RECEPTION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 28 November in its First Edition on page 6 carries a TASS report entitled "Observing the Jubilee." It has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Russian version published on page C 3 of the 27 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and has been found to be identical except for the following variations:

At the end of the first paragraph, PRAVDA reads: ...CPSU Central Committee; T.Kh. Kosheyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.S. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; military commanders, and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

A delegation of... (adding names)

In the second paragraph, line two, PRAVDA reads: ...MPRP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary...(adding "Politburo"]

MEASURES PLANNED TO COMMEMORATE INDIRA GANDHI

PM281057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On Perpetuating the Memory of Indira Gandhi in the Soviet Union"]

[Text] In view of Indira Gandhi's outstanding services to the consolidation of world peace and the peoples' security, and the friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India, the Soviet Government has decided to perpetuate her memory in the Soviet Union. The decision envisages, in particular, that a square (street) and school in Moscow, the Palace of Culture in Tashkent, a library in Dushanbe, a medical establishment in Ashkhabad; and a new oceangoing ship will be named after Indira Gandhi; a documentary film will be made about I. Gandhi; a postage stamp will be issued; a collection of her articles and speeches will be published; and a number of other events will be held.

OFFICIALS UNCOVER 'NEW FACTS' IN GANDHI KILLING

LD290820 Moscow TASS in English 0759 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 29 TASS -- Indian security organs have discovered new facts concerning the preparation of the attempt on Indira Gandhi's life. As was reported by the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA, it was learned from evidence given by an employee of the posts and telegraph department that on the eve of the assassination, October 20, sub-inspector Beant Singh, the main one of the assassins, had a telephone conversation with London where Sikh separatist groupings have their headquarters. In the interests of investigation, no details are reported so far.

Meantime the Indian authorities are taking additional measures for guarding Santwant Singh, one of the assassins who has survived and whom others involved in the assassination attempt and wishing to remain uncovered reportedly intend to kill. Satwant Singh has been transferred from Delhi to one of the neighbouring states.

U.S. REPORTER TRIED FOR 'ANTI-INDIA CAMPAIGN'

LD262059 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Leonid Kotov reports:

The Western mass media are broadly used to destabilise the situation in the developing countries which pursue an anti-imperialist policy. A fresh proof of that is the trial of B. Chillany, a correspondent of the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency accredited in New Delhi.

In his reports from Amritsar, the American correspondent slandered the legitimate actions of the Indian Army in Punjab aimed at putting a stop to the sorties of the separatists, who operated in that state with support from the West. These mendacious reports were willingly used by Chillany's bosses in New York for starting a new anti-Indian campaign by the American mass media.

The investigation into the activities of Chillany, which are treated by India's laws as criminal offence, is close to completion. The slanderer has been completely exposed of [as received] an attempt at deliberately presenting in a dark light the legitimate and timely measures of the Indian Government and simultaneously the whole policy of the country directed at the defence of national security and territorial integrity. But the publicity of the sordid activities of a correspondent of one of the leading American news agencies aroused exasperation overseas.

India has become a target of blackmail of THE NEW YORK TIMES and a number of other American newspapers, which have published numerous stories and articles whitewashing the slanderer. A number of political figures of the United States have been drawn into the "campaign in defence of Chillany."

U.S. POLICY ON TECHNOLOGY SUPPLY TO INDIA HIT

LD260945 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 26 TASS -- Commenting on the refusal of the United States to supply modern technology to India, the NEW WAVE weekly prints out that this stance is explained by Washington's wish to perpetuate the economic backwardness of weaker states, their role as raw material appendages of the Western powers, and to prevent a restructuring of international economic relations along the principles of equality and justice.

Economic blackmail, diktat, and trade protectionism have long become the "visiting card" of the United States. The American side, the INDIAN EXPRESS stresses today, makes the granting of some or other technology dependent on a change in India's policy. Yet, luckily, the newspaper continues, the United States is not the only country having advanced technology. Due to equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, India can get the technology it needs from those states.

Thus, for example, when the USA refused to supply India with pure silicone necessary for the electronics industry, the GDR came to India's assistance. Similarly, the Soviet Union agreed to sell its super-computers to India, after the USA refused point blank to meet India's demand for these electronic computers.

The principles of equality and justice, the INDIAN EXPRESS points out, are incarnated in the relations that have shaped between India and the socialist countries.

DOLGIKH'S VIENTIANE RALLY SPEECH REPORTED

BK280630 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1030 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Report on speech delivered at Vientiane rally on 19 November by Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh, candidate member of Politburo and secretary of CPSU Central Committee, deputy to USSR Supreme Soviet, and head of Supreme Soviet delegation]

[Text] Dolgikh said: Before the delegation left Moscow, Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, requested that the delegation convey to the Lao people his best wishes of happiness, prosperity, and new and still greater success in building socialist foundations. The Soviet people express respects to the Lao people who, under the LPRP's [Lao People's Revolutionary Party] leadership, are energetically striving to successfully build a democratic system. The Soviet people highly appreciate the achievements of the laboring Lao people in implementing the tasks set by the LPRP in its third congress on the social and economic transformation to build the socialist foundations.

The Soviet delegation head continued: The Lao people have scored these great achievements amid a complicated international situation resulting from challenges and provocations by the imperialists and international reactionaries. In light of these circumstances, Laos has had to use manpower from the national economic construction to guarantee national security and to develop and strengthen national defense potentials. With confidence in their future and with the fraternal support of various socialist countries, in particular the Soviet Union and Vietnam, the Lao people have achieved success in their struggle for independence and socialism. The summit meeting between Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, which was held on 26 June, vigorously promoted and expanded the future relations between the Soviet Union and the LPDR. In the meeting and talks, the sides reached unanimity on our two countries' stand. Konstantin Chernenko said that the CPSU and the Soviet state will continue to assist the LPRP and the Lao people in building the new system in the LPDR.

Vladimir Dolgikh said: Together with other socialist countries, the Soviet Union and the LPDR have energetically struggled for peace and an end to the arms race. The Soviet Union and Laos have pursued the common stand and attitude on all major international issues. Our two countries have assisted in vigorously checking dangerous schemes of intervention carried out by the imperialists and hegemonists and checking all attempts to turn the Asian Continent into a zone characterized by seats of constant tension and armed conflicts.

Vladimir Dolgikh noted: The threat of nuclear war continues to increase. It is well known to all that the cause of the danger is that the imperialist aggressors, in particular the imperialists in the United States, are carrying out a policy of confrontation toward the socialist world and the national liberation movements. They are seeking ways to achieve military superiority and to sabotage the independence of various countries and peoples in various regions. Vladimir Dolgikh stressed: The CPSU and the Soviet state, together with other socialist countries, displaying utmost self-control, reiterate the need to continuously pursue the Leninist cause to safeguard peace, resolutely repulse the aggressive ambitions of the imperialists, and do everything possible to avert another world war. The latest constructive initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union, together with other member-countries of the Warsaw Pact, were prompted by concern for an improvement of the international climate.

Some initiative proposals put forward by the Soviet Union are that all nuclear powers should assume the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, an obligation which the Soviet Union has already assumed unilaterally; that agreement should be reached on freezing nuclear arsenals; all nuclear weapons tests should be banned; the establishment of nuclear-free zones in different parts of the world should be encouraged; the militarization of space should be prevented; and [passage indistinct].

Vladimir Dolgikh continued: The Soviet Union also introduced new peace initiatives at the 39th session of the UN General Assembly. The proposals include those on the use of space for peaceful purposes and for the interest of prosperity of mankind. [passage indistinct] The Soviet Union does not seek military superiority. Our lofty ideal is a world without arms. However, we have no right to allow and shall not allow anyone to maintain military superiority over us or to break down the existing balance of military forces. We are obliged to do so by the interests of security of the Soviet Union itself and that of our allies, as well as of various friendly countries, and by the need to resolutely ensure world peace.

Vladimir Dolgikh said: In pursuing international roles, the Soviet Union has attached much importance to Southeast Asia, including the three Indochinese countries. The Soviet Union fully supports the peace efforts of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea which are persistently struggling for talks with the ASEAN countries for the consolidation and normalization of the situation in Asia so as to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace and stability. The Soviet Union fully supports the policies of the three Indochinese countries which aim to further develop and strengthen their alliance. The lofty principles adhered to by Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea in their friendship relations meet the interests of the peoples of the three countries and take account of the time-honored principles of solidarity and friendship among them. The cohesion and close solidarity among the three Indochinese countries constitute a vigorous and influential factor for improving the political climate in this part of the world in conformity with the principles [word indistinct].

Dolgikh said in conclusion that the Soviet Union resolutely and absolutely denounces the armed invasion of Laos by the reactionary circles of the Kingdom of Thailand.

SOVIET-INDONESIAN TRADE PROSPECTS DISCUSSED

BK261627 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1500 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Aleksandr Kilunin dispatch from Jakarta]

[Text] A seminar has been held in Jakarta on the development of economic and trade cooperation between Indonesia and socialist countries. The seminar was sponsored by (?Yudha).

At the seminar, Soviet officials stressed that the USSR attaches great importance to equal and mutually beneficial economic and trade relations with developing countries, including Indonesia. Recently, Indonesia and the USSR reached a series of important accords aimed at strengthening and expanding bilateral relations in the economic and trade fields. It is particularly important now to concretely implement the cooperation agreement between the two countries' chambers of commerce and industry and sign cooperation programs that will promote exchanges of trade missions and the holding of fairs and seminars. All this will play an important role in activating and promoting mutually beneficial economic and trade relations between the two countries.

Soviet organizations dealing with foreign trade are ready to discuss prospects for cooperation in the fields of electricity generation, steel and nonferrous industries, machinery, gas and chemical industries, geological surveying, and agriculture with Indonesian companies.

Preparations are being made in Jakarta for a promotion fair which will enable Indonesian businessmen to become acquainted with the potential and needs of Soviet foreign trade organizations. Speaking with the Radio Moscow correspondent, chairman of the organizing committee of the seminar, (Janos Pidoi), stressed that there were bright prospects for economic and trade cooperation between Indonesia and socialist countries. Now we must make the best of them.

ASEAN MEETING DELIBERATES ON TRADE IMBALANCE

LD281659 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Kuala Lumpur November 28 TASS -- A regular session of the permanent committee of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) came to a close here today. It discussed questions connected with trade and economic differences between ASEAN and industrially developed capitalist countries, as well as the situation in the region.

The minister of foreign affairs of Malaysia, chairman of the permanent committee Ahmad Rithauddeen who spoke at the session demanded that Tokyo take measures with a view to balance the invisible trade with ASEAN countries. The chronic problem of barriers on the way of goods from ASEAN member states to the Japanese market still remains to be solved, the minister stressed.

Malaysia's deficit in trade with Japan, not counting the oil and gas exports, went up from 775 million dollars in 1980 to two billion dollars in 1983. The prime minister of Malaysia Mahathir bin Mohamed recently accused Japan of "economic colonialism" with regard to Malaysia and other ASEAN countries. Malaysia's deficit in trade with the U.S. reached 415 million dollars last year. Malaysia demanded on more than one occasion that its overseas partner take steps with the aim to balance trade turnover. However, Washington confines itself to vague promises without taking any concrete steps in this direction.

The chairman of the ASEAN permanent committee expressed concern over the U.S. intention to limit the import of textile goods from ASEAN countries. If such restrictions are imposed, this will be detrimental not only to the ASEAN countries but also to their relations with Washington, he warned.

NGUYEN CO THACH DESCRIBES SRV'S FOREIGN POLICY

LD211331 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi November 21 TASS -- The Socialist Republic of Vietnam consistently comes out in favour of strengthening universal peace and international security, resolving all outstanding issues in inter-state relations by way of peaceful equitable talks and promoting international cooperation, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Foreign Affairs Minister of Vietnam Nguyen Co Thach has told newsmen here.

The minister said that transformation of South-East Asia into a zone of peace, stability, security and cooperation and establishment of a constructive dialogue with the ASEAN countries constitute one of the chief tasks of Vietnam's foreign policy. Laos and Kampuchea have entrusted Vietnam and the ASEAN countries [as received] Indonesia with the task of conducting talks between the two groups of nations.

An accord has been reached in principle on starting the talks but no decision has so far been taken on their date and venue.

The Vietnamese people are doing everything possible to strengthen the fraternal alliance of the countries of Indochina, rendering all-round assistance and support to the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea. Kampuchea has accomplished impressive achievements in recent years in all spheres of social and economic development, has given a befitting rebuff to machinations by the forces of imperialism and reaction which tried to undermine the gains of the Kampuchean revolution. That is why it is planned to pull out of Kampuchea in the coming years the bulk of the Vietnamese volunteers who are extending internationalist aid to the Kampuchean people.

The Vietnamese Government, the minister said, is prepared for normalising relations with the People's Republic of China. It offered on many occasions that talks be started with the Chinese side. The normalisation of Vietnamese-Chinese relations, however, should not damage the interests of third countries and have no pre-conditions attached.

Vietnam is also ready for normalising relations with the United States, it agrees to holding talks with representatives of the American Government. What is needed is goodwill on the part of the American side.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a equitable member of the fraternal community of socialist countries. It is fully resolved to make its contribution to its further development, to wage persistent struggle for strengthening peace and preventing nuclear catastrophe, Nguyen Co Thach stressed.

HUN SEN, PRK DELEGATION STOP OVER IN MOSCOW

LD231341 Moscow TASS in English 1206 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 23 TASS -- A delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, foreign minister of Kampuchea, was on a stopover in Moscow on November 20 through 23. The delegation is heading for Paris at the invitation of the "Association for the Promotion of Relations With Kampuchea" and a group of deputies of the French National Assembly.

USTINOV GREETS SFRY'S MAMULA ON NATIONAL DAY

PM282047 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Admiral of the Fleet Comrade B. Mamula, federal secretary for national defense of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Esteemed Comrade federal secretary!

On the occasion of the Yugoslav peoples' national holiday -- Republic Day -- I send you and all servicemen of the Yugoslav People's Army sincere congratulations and a combat greeting on behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and on my own behalf.

I wish the personnel of the Yugoslav People's Army new successes in implementing the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress concerning the strengthening of their socialist motherland's defense capability. I express confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries' peoples and armies, which became firmly established in the joint struggle against the fascist invaders, will develop successfully for the benefit of peace and socialism.

With a communist greeting,

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

DEMICHEV MEETS BULGARIAN CULTURAL DELEGATION

LD282345 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] The Bulgarian delegation participating in the session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Bulgarian commission for cultural cooperation arrived in Moscow today. The delegation is led by Comrade Yordanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture. The delegation was met at the airport by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and other officials.

FURTHER REPORTS ON SINOWATZ VISIT TO USSR

Tikhonov, Sinowatz Speeches

PM281701 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] On 26 November the USSR Government gave a dinner in the Grand Kremlin Palace in honor of Austrian Federal Chancellor F. Sinowatz. F. Sinowatz was joined by the Austrian officials accompanying him on his trip.

Present at the dinner on the Soviet side were Comrades N.A. Tikhonov, G.A. Aliyev, A.A. Gromyko, and P.N. Demichev; USSR Council of Ministers First Deputy Chairman I.V. Arkhipov; deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers; USSR state committee chairmen; and other officials. N.A. Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Council of Ministers chairman, delivered a speech at the dinner.

N.A. Tikhonov's Speech

On behalf of the Soviet Government, he said, I cordially welcome the federal chancellor, Mr Sinowatz, his wife, and all the representatives of the friendly Austrian Republic who are present here.

The visit by the Austrian Government head continues the fine tradition of working contacts between our countries' statesmen at a high political level. These meetings are an important factor in strengthening trust and mutual understanding. They stimulate Soviet-Austrian cooperation and make it even deeper and more dynamic. Our cooperation has diverse forms: from political consultations and business ties to active exchanges in the spheres of science, culture, and the arts. Austrian-Soviet and Soviet-Austrian friendship societies are operating successfully. All this undoubtedly brings our peoples closer together, and we value this highly. On the basis of the long-term program of economic, scientific, technical, and industrial cooperation through 1990, trade and economic ties between the USSR and Austria are developing well. Today we have agreed in principle to consider the question of extending this important document to 1995.

I would like to express confidence that this work will be successfully completed and economic ties between the Soviet Union and Austria will become even more beneficial for the peoples of both countries. The real facts and examples of our cooperation are persuasive in this respect. Mr Federal Chanceelor, you have just participated in the ceremonial opening of a metallurgical plant in the Belorussian city of Zhlobin, which was constructed quickly and to a high technical standard by the Austrian state concern Voest-Alpine. We duly assessed this gesture as evidence of great interest in the development of Soviet-Austrian cooperation.

The progress in this sphere indicates, above all, that we have far from exhausted the potential there. In particular, there is the possibility of further developing coproduction and expanding cooperation in the construction of facilities in third countries, and a whole series of problems in various spheres of industry and science could be solved through joint efforts.

Without doubt, the 1955 State Treaty has played and continues to play a very important part in strengthening relations of good-neighborliness and friendship between the Soviet Union and Austria.

Its conclusion and Austria's proclamation of a policy of permanent neutrality were of exceptional importance for the future of the Austrian people. The Austrian republic found in these acts a reliable guarantee of its independence and has been able to act vigorously and with great authority in the international arena. Austria's policy, based on the State Treaty and the law of permanent neutrality, always has and always will meet with understanding and support on the part of the Soviet Union.

There will be an historic date in 1985: the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Hilterite fascism. We appreciate the fact that Austria still has fond memories of Soviet people's decisive contribution to the victory and remember the role played by the Soviet army in liberating the Austrian people from fascism. One of the chief lessons of the last war is that the principle of territorial integrity and inviolability of borders must be unswervingly observed and respected by all states. Peace cannot be preserved without it. There is another lesson just as important: It is necessary to struggle against war before it starts. Now, when there has been a serious deterioration in the world situation, this conclusion is particularly topical. The fundamental question of present-day international life is how to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

It is our firm belief that this can be done, and the surest way to do it is to limit the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race. It has assumed such proportions that it could go out of control at any moment. In order to stop it, it is particularly important to prevent the militarization of space. Therefore the Soviet Union advocates the elaboration of the kind of decisions that will prohibit space strike weapons, including antisatellite systems. This would make it much easier to achieve mutually acceptable accords on the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments.

For these and other proposals of ours aimed at preventing a nuclear catastrophe to be implemented, reciprocal steps are needed on the part of the West, above all on the part of the United States. Recently the United States has declared on many occasions its desire to halt the arms race and ease international tension. Obviously we would welcome it if this ultimately resulted in practical steps. The Soviet Union would respond constructively to them. As K.U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, stressed, we, "in common with the other socialist community countries, have done and will continue to do all we can to improve the political climate in the world and avert the threat of war faced by mankind." We hope that the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva that has just been announced will serve this end.

The USSR and Austria display a lively interest in the shape of affairs on the European Continent. Unfortunately, the positive development that had begun to gather momentum in Europe in the seventies was checked as a result of the preparation and implementation of plans for the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in a number of NATO countries. Military confrontation is increasing in Europe. This dangerous situation must prompt all European states -- big, medium-size, and small -- to act decisively to achieve military detente and put European life back on the path of peaceful cooperation. We are sure that our countries will continue to actively collaborate in the interests of strengthening peace and mutual understanding between peoples.

The improvement of the situation in Europe would be significantly aided by successful work at the Stockholm conference and the effective continuation of the all-European process that began in Helsinki. It is time to breathe life into the Vienna talks. We urge our Western partners to focus attention on the elaboration of accords on reducing arms and armed forces in central Europe, that is, to start to act in accordance with the forum's mandate.

Mr Federal Chancellor, we have had detailed talks with you. As before, they have been held in an atmosphere of benevolence and mutual understanding.

Both sides have displayed a desire to cooperate for the benefit of the Soviet and Austrian peoples and in the interests of European and world peace. All this confirms anew that Soviet-Austrian relations have good prospects.

N.A. Tikhonov proposed a toast to the health of the federal chancellor and his wife and to the health of all the Austrian guests present, to the well-being and prosperity of the Austrian people, the further development of good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Austria, and world peace. Then F. Sinowatz delivered a speech.

F. Sinowatz' Speech

Allow me first of all, he said, to express gratitude for the hospitality accorded to my wife and myself and the members of my delegation and also to thank you for the warm words you said about me, Mr Chairman, and about Austria and the Austrian people. I am not exaggerating when I say that we were all looking forward to this visit with a feeling of great delight. I have visited Moscow before and at this festive table I can see many familiar faces, people I have met before either here or in Vienna. I was delighted to have the chance to resume these contacts and to deepen relations between our countries in substantive conversations.

Relations between Austria and the Soviet Union have long been based on the solid foundation of mutual trust. This trust enables us, despite different social systems, to continue developing relations between our countries constructively, in the spirit of friendship, and for our states' mutual benefit.

Since our country acquired full independence all Austrian Governments have sought to pursue a policy on the basis of the State Treaty and with respect for the status of permanent neutrality chosen by the Austrian Republic itself and enshrined in the constitution, a policy serving to maintain and strengthen peace and Austrian independence. From the Austrian viewpoint this supreme goal is best attained by an active policy of neutrality. This policy takes into account the political, historical, and geographical situation and accords with the interests of continuing the detente process, which is of great significance in today's world with all its difficulties.

Thus, Austria sees its neutrality not only as a means of preserving its own independence but also as a stabilizing element in the international community of states, one that helps maintain peace. Being oriented toward these goals, Austria's neutrality policy, unanimously supported by the entire people, is not a factor of our foreign policy that is subject to fluctuation. It is the supreme aim, acknowledged by us all, one that is not dependent on day-to-day policy and is of decisive significance for future generations.

Our neutrality accords not only with Austrian interests but also with the interests of the peaceful coexistence of all states, not just the states on the Danube, which are interested in preserving peace. Despite all the deeply regrettable crisis phenomena the detente policy has suffered in recent years, the fact that peace in Europe has been preserved for us longer than ever before this century is an undoubted success for this policy. And was it not the conclusion of the Austrian State Treaty, bringing Austria freedom and independence, that laid the basis for the detente policy?

With great satisfaction we are able to claim again and again that this policy of ours enjoys the confidence of the international community of states, and the superpowers in particular.

Remaining loyal to these foreign policy principles, we will continue in our relations with other states in the future to be orientated toward conducting a clear, predictable, and confidence-inspiring policy that can be constantly relied upon by all states.

The successes of our policy of neutrality and our relations with our neighbors and other states in the East and West, relations based on trust, have constantly strengthened Austrians' confidence in the viability of their motherland, proved their creative will to accomplish achievements, and confirmed their readiness for self-sacrifice and for shouldering responsibility. Our national economy is developing on a sound basis that has brought us formerly unknown prosperity. Our cultural achievements, where progress and loyalty to traditions are harmoniously combined, have also won recognition the world over.

Speaking about Austria's neutrality, it must be stressed that this policy by no means leads to isolation. We are aware that today no nation has the right to shut its eyes to the world's problems because medium-sized and small states also bear responsibility for the preservation of world peace. Indeed, neutral states, in maintaining their national interests, have a special role to play in preserving the balance between diametrically opposed aspirations in world politics. For this reason, in the interests of peace and irrespective of ideological and other differences in the world, Austria is endeavoring to do all in its power to promote a relaxation of tension and contacts between people and nations.

In my view, two main specific tasks have to be given priority today: These are disarmament, for which there is an extreme need in order to preserve peace throughout the world, and the elimination of the considerable number of crisis spots in the world that are fraught with danger and in equal measure are at variance with the striving of all peoples for world peace and peaceful coexistence.

In this connection we particularly attach great importance to the situation in the Middle East because we are convinced that security in Europe is closely interrelated with security in the Mediterranean. For this reason Austria has taken constant pains to actively contribute to the settlement of the Middle East crisis because without the elimination of this crisis spot comprehensive detente is not possible.

Austrian foreign policy is primarily oriented toward serving the cause of world peace. For this reason we support constructive efforts aimed at promoting effective disarmament and arms control measures which are of vital importance for the whole world and are a most important goal of the entire world public.

From the outset Austria has paid much attention to the CSCE. At this conference there have been no victors and no vanquished; nor can there be. The CSCE should be an attempt on the part of all participant states to create prerequisites for further progress in many spheres, prerequisites that would not only provide for the greater security of participant states and contribute to the expansion of cooperation, but would also establish closer links between the nations and people of all the states taking part in the conference, thus giving fresh impetus to the policy of detente.

The policy of detente is not a line of action determined by tactical foreign policy considerations, it is rather a general process that includes political, economic, social, humanitarian, and many other elements and has strong internal dynamics. For Austria the further continuation of the process of detente is of vital importance.

In Austria we derived special satisfaction from the fact that the principle renouncing the use or threat of force was included in the CSCE Final Act.

However, if you renounce the use of force or the threat of the use of force as a means of resolving disputed questions between states, other, namely peaceful means of resolving such disputes must exist. For this reason Austria has always advocated that the use of such peaceful means be provided with the broadest possible basis.

The dynamic process that must constantly animate the CSCE Final Act and subsequent meetings of the participant states necessitates the expansion of economic cooperation between West and East and a quest for new constructive forms of such cooperation that would go beyond conventional forms of trade and payments. Not least, I have in mind here cooperation in the sphere of power engineering. The CSCE Final Act must continue to serve as a stable point of reference in the continuation of the process of detente; it must make peace in Europe more secure and people's lives more humane. The more people that are involved in the process of detente, experiencing its advantages in their daily lives, the more firmly this process will become established in international politics. Speaking about human rights, F. Sinowatz observed that man's dignity cannot be ensured if the necessary economic, social, and cultural prerequisites are lacking. On the other hand, he said, social and economic conditions that are below human dignity must never be used as a justification for depriving man of fundamental individual rights and freedoms.

In Europe, in our own region, Austria contributes to the strengthening of security and cooperation, taking an active part in the CSCE process. This process is of special significance for small European states because it provides them with a unique opportunity to actively determine their fate. The Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe is therefore of utmost importance. Austria attaches special significance to the international forum -- the United Nations. We must jointly study all opportunities on how to make better use of the United Nations in order to resolve mankind's present problems and cope with the tasks of the future. We must pay more attention to major social development tasks and economic measures that strengthen social harmony and democratic structures rather than weakening them. We are convinced that the United Nations can play a very important role in the resolution of these fundamental questions and also in promoting a policy that would favor above all the weakest and less stable members of the international organization could be improved. The United Nations must be an efficient and effective instrument for resolving international problems and securing world peace.

In conclusion. F. Sinowatz proposed a toast to the health of the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to the further development and constant deepening of the friendship between Austria and the USSR, and to the preservation of world peace.

The speeches of N.A. Tikhonov and F. Sinowatz were listened to attentively and greeted with applause. The dinner took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Gromyko, Gratz Meet

PM281609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In a Businesslike Atmosphere"]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, had a meeting in the Kremlin on 26 November with Austrian Foreign Minister L. Gratz, who is in Moscow in connection with the official visit of Austrian Federal Chancellor F. Sinowatz.

During the talks, which were held in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on questions of the further development of bilateral relations, as well as on a number of important international problems.

Speaking about the efforts being made by the Soviet Union with a view to strengthening international security and curbing the arms race, A.A. Gromyko noted the significance of the agreement reached between the USSR and the United States to enter into new negotiations on questions concerning nuclear and space arms. L. Gratz welcomed the initiative displayed by the Soviet side and expressed the profound interest of the Republic of Austria in the success of the Soviet-American talks.

Vienna Press on Talks

AU281815 [Editorial Report] Several Vienna German-language dailies on 28 November carry reports on the talks between Chancellor Fred Sinowatz and General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko on 27 November in Moscow, and on the talks between Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz and USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in Moscow on 26 November.

According to WIENER ZEITUNG (1,000 words, on page 1), Sinowatz described his nearly 1-hour talk with Chernenko as "very good and comprehensive" and added that Chernenko said during this talk: "The Soviet Union is ready to honestly negotiate, and that is why it once more refers to the message to President Reagan to negotiate the whole complex." "We are ready for radical solutions, and also desire constructive negotiations."

KURIER (400 words, on page 3) in a dispatch from Moscow by its correspondent Heinz Nussbaumer, says: "The chancellor not only invited Nikolay Tikhonov to visit Austria, but also reminded Kremlin chief Chernenko of the fact that the forthcoming anniversaries (30 years -- State Treaty, 40 years -- end of World War II) would be an ideal occasion for a Chernenko-Reagan meeting in Vienna if both superpowers considered such a meeting next year as useful."

NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG (400 words, on page 3) carries a dispatch by its reporter Kurt Seinitz on an excursion of Sinowatz to "Star City," the Soviet space center near Moscow. Seinitz writes among other things: "This excursion was anything but harmless. It turned out to be a trap of the hardline military faction in the Soviet empire. After his inspection tour, Sinowatz surprisingly had to listen to a formal, thunderous speech by Air Marshal Kutakov about the evil imperialists, the need for Soviet armament, and the forthcoming celebrations in 1985 on the 40th anniversary of the victory over the fascists. The chancellor, who immediately realized that here he was to become involved in internal trench warfare between the powerful military lobby and the Kremlin politicians currently tending to a softline course, immediately retaliated unequivocally: In an extemporaneous speech he drew the hardliners' attention to the moderate statements by Premier Tikhonov and Foreign Minister Gromyko at talks with him at the Kremlin ('It is high time for negotiations') quoted from the preface by Chernenko to the Austrian edition of his collected works ('All peoples want peace,') and in conclusion elegantly put the chief marshal of the Soviet Air Force in his place: '1985 is not only to be the year of commemorating the war, but a year of renewing peace.'"

WIENER ZEITUNG quotes Foreign Minister Gromyko as having stated in his talk with Foreign Minister Gratz, regarding the disarmament issue: "There is no point in putting questions into individual drawers and then pulling out only one of these drawers at a time."

According to the paper, Gromyko meant by these drawers strategic weapons, tactical weapons, and the question of preventing rearmament in space, which is a key issue for the USSR, and he also mentioned -- as not so closely related -- the Vienna troop reduction talks on conventional weapons where he would also like to see some progress. According to Gratz, the paper writes, Gromyko regards the Stockholm conference as highly important, "and this was the only point where he was of the opinion that Austria could do more than in the past."

WIENER ZEITUNG, in a separate report (450 words on page 7) notes a statement by Transport Minister Lacina that in talks with Soviet Aviation Industry Minister Ivan Silayev he gained the impression that there is pronounced Soviet interest in Austrian deliveries of plants for precision components, and for special materials for the aviation industry.

U.S. TRADE PROTECTIONISM AGAINST EEC VIEWED

LD282349 Moscow TASS in English 2137 GMT 28 Nov 84

["USA: A Blow on Trading Partners" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 28 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The U.S. Administration has taken its West European trading partners by surprise by officially announcing a ban on all imports of EEC steel pipes and tubes until the end of the year. From January 1, 1985, the imports of pipes and tubes will be cut down by half as compared with the present level. Washington's "steel blow" on the European Economic Community is undoubtedly fraught with the most serious consequences for the steel industry of the Common Market Countries. The point is that the EEC is the highest supplier of thin-walled steel pipes and tubes to the United States. The "health" of the entire steel industry of Western Europe is dependent in many respects on the production and marketing of pipes and tubes.

Washington politicians are well aware of that and quite unceremoniously set into motion the levers of pressure on the EEC every time when it is necessary to protect the U.S. industry from competition or to ensure its dominant position on the international steel market. Thus, self-imposed curbs on the import of steel products to the USA were thrust upon the Common Market in 1982. Then it was demanded that West European companies put the manufacturer's mark on steel pipes and tubes when exporting them to the USA, etc. At present, as we see it, the United States has decided to sharply cut back the import of steel products from the EEC.

But U.S. discriminatory measures apply not only to the West European steel industry where production has already dropped markedly and unemployment has increased. A similar conflict is now also brewing in the field of trade in farm products. In this field, as well, the U.S. Administration constantly puts all sorts of barriers in order to undermine the positions of its competitors.

Particular exasperation in EEC countries has been caused by the recent actions of the Government and Congress of the United States to limit the export of U.S. up-to-date technology which West European companies are in need of. While a similar technology of EEC countries is imported into the United States without restrictions, the West Europeans themselves are unable to get the same technology from U.S. companies, which naturally cannot be regarded as equal partnership in trade.

As a result of such a discriminatory policy, the West Europeans experience certain difficulties, since any delay in the provision of the branches of industry and management with such technology undercuts EEC countries' competitive power in relations with the United States and dooms them to lagging behind technically.

However, Washington is little troubled by the worries of EEC countries. As practice shows, the U.S. Administration still resorts to introducing various protectionist and discriminatory measures against West European trading partners.

The EEC has condemned Washington's measures to limit West European companies' access to U.S. technology as an enroachment upon their national sovereignty. Reports have come from Brussels today that the EEC will not remain indifferent to the latest protectionist meaures of the United States. The breaking off of the 1982 agreement on self-imposed import curbs has already been announced. There are promises to do something else. But all that is virtually a rearguard action which the Common Market has been conducting with not very much success throughout its existence. The West European countries, having subordinated their foreign and defence policies to U.S. interests, have also thereby doomed themselves to a subordinate role in the economic field where Washington reckons with them still less. And although the EEC is threatening with more serious retaliatory measures, the losses which the community incurs as a result of the U.S. discriminatory policy continue to grow.

MOSCOW ON CPSU DELEGATION VISIT TO FINLAND

LD290016 Moscow International Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] A party delegation led by Ptitsyn, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the Murmansk Obkom, returned home this week after a visit to Finland at the invitation of the Center Party. The delegation visited Helsinki and some other localities where it was acquainted with the activities of the Center Party and its local organizations, with industrial establishments, and farms. The delegation attended the meeting of the Center Party's commission as well as a gala devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Finnish-Soviet Armistice Treaty and the 10th anniversary of the start of official relations and cooperation between the Center Party and the CPSU. The delegation had talks with the party leadership led by chairman Paavo Vayrynen and with representatives of the Finland-USSR Society and the Finnish Defenders of Peace. During the talks, which took place in a spirit of friendliness, the CPSU delegation informed its hosts of the Soviet people's achievements in the fields of economic, social, and cultural activities, the implementation of the decisions of the party's 26th congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the party's foreign political activity aimed at preventing the danger of nuclear war, strengthening general peace, and bringing about security and peaceful cooperation between different countries and peoples.

The leaders of the Center Party reported on their party's domestic and foreign political activities. It was underlined that the Center Party unswervingly observes Finland's foreign policy line of Paasikivi-Kekkonen which, based on the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, recently extended to the next millennium, safeguards the positive development of Soviet-Finnish relations and demonstrates Finland's efforts in the interests of international peace to observe a peace-loving policy of neutrality and to maintain good and friendly relations with all countries. The representatives of the Center Party noted that in the future the party will also follow Urho Kekkonen's line and consolidate the preconditions for close cooperation with Finland's other progressive and democratic forces. It was noted that the work of former Finnish President Urho Kekkonen created an excellent basis for developing neighborly harmony, friendship, and cooperation between Finland and the USSR.

Dear listeners! We continue to summarize the results of the visit to Finland by a CPSU delegation. The delegation visited Finland as the guests of the Center Party. The delegations of both parties noted that they were satisfied with the successful development of Soviet-Finnish relations, because they are free from the fluctuations taking place in international life.

The two sides announced that in the future they will also contribute to an extension and deepening of contacts, by setting out from the agreements reached during the meeting last April between Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet chairman, and Mauno Koivisto, president of the republic, as well as from the stipulations of the Soviet-Finnish communique approved in September.

The CPSU delegation noted that the USSR values the role of the Center Party in developing these relations. Both delegations announced that they will nurture and develop trust and friendship between the Soviet and Finnish nations. The delegations noted the identity or similarity of their views on the main international issues of the day and expressed their concern over the strengthening of international tension and over the growing acquisition of nuclear and other weapons. They noted that even in the present international situation, the possibility exists for a turn from the policy of confrontation to detente and cooperation. In the name of this, agreement must be reached on the limitation and reduction of arms, and above all nuclear arms, and on preventing armaments from spreading to areas that are still free from arms. The two sides regard Finland's initiatives for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe as topical. The delegations announced that they supported the implementation of these projects. It was hoped that the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe will make progress. The talks stressed the great value of cooperation between parties and civic organizations in connection with the implementation of the CSCE Final Act, and mentioned as a useful example the security and cooperation conference of the European center and rural parties.

The Center Party expressed great appreciation of the CPSU's and the Soviet Union's work to preserve peace and to prevent nuclear war. The CPSU delegation noted, for its part, the useful activity of the Center Party in connection with developing the ideals of security and European cooperation. The delegations noted with satisfaction the continuing development of contacts between the CPSU and the Center Party and expressed their willingness to continue to deepen the mutual exchange, because it has important significance in the development of good-neighborly relations between the USSR and Finland.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON DUTCH ANTIMISSILE MOVEMENT

PM261521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Drobkov report under the rubric "Echo of the Week": "Stop 'Cruise Death'! -- Many Thousands of Netherlanders Demand"]

[Excerpt] The Hague, 25 Nov -- An initiative by Netherlands lawyers and by the "Ban Cruise" committee that has been set up especially to organize and conduct a case in the Supreme Court is an unprecedented act by peace-loving forces here. It is highly symbolic that this action was undertaken on 21 November, the 3d anniversary of the first national antimissile demonstration. At that time tens of thousands of people took to Amsterdam's streets and squares, resolutely protesting against the plans to site 48 Tomahawk cruise missiles in the Netherlands. Since then, hundreds of thousands more Netherlanders have come out against the new missiles and for a reduction in nuclear arsenals everywhere in Europe. Last year more than 550,000 of the inhabitants of this small country gathered in The Hague for a nationwide demonstration. More than 700,000 people took part in a strike held following an appeal from the leading trade unions in support of demands not to allow the Tomahawks into the Netherlands.

The government, although there are many supporters of NATO's missile rearmament in its ranks, could not ignore such a widespread public movement.

However, the center-right cabinet could not make up its mind to openly support the demands of a considerable section of the country's population and refuse the missiles being imposed by Washington and the North Atlantic bloc. Instead, it again postponed a final decision on this problem.

In June the government stated that this decision will be taken in November 1985, while the actual start of deployment is postponed until 1986, and that the Netherlands Government's "yes" or "no" was linked to the USSR's "conduct" and whether or not the Soviet Union deploys additional SS-20 missiles. The hope was evidently that stepping up of the NATO program for siting new Pershing II and Tomahawk missiles in Western Europe will force the USSR and the other socialist countries to take countermeasures, which, in turn, will provide "justification" for the appearance of cruise missiles in the Netherlands, too.

This maneuver by the authorities came in for sharp criticism from the broadest strata of the Netherlands public. Opposition political parties, antiwar organizations, and various democratic movements and associations declared the need to continue the struggle against the missiles and not to allow them on the country's soil. At the same time a debate was launched on changing the tactics of antimissile demonstrations and going over to new forms of protest that would be more effective in the changed conditions. One manifestation of the Netherlands' determination to bar the way to "cruise death" is the present appeal to the Supreme Court.

Other demonstrations against the new American missiles and for a reduction in nuclear armaments in Europe continue. Dozens of municipalities and even some provinces' legislative assemblies have banned the siting, storage, or transportation of weapons of mass destruction on their territory. A nationwide poll is being prepared in the country in which the participants in the antiwar movement are confident a resolute "No!" to cruise missiles will again ring out.

BELGIAN PARTY AGAINST MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD262119 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Brussels November 26 TASS -- The Social Christian Party (CVP) to which Prime Minister Wilfried Martens belongs today called for a postponement of the deployment of American cruise missiles on Belgian territory.

Frank Swaelen, the party president, said today after a meeting of the party's executive committee that in the light of the forthcoming Soviet-American talks in Geneva in January American cruise missiles should not be deployed next March as it was planned.

"The CVP holds that our government should not give the green light to the deployment of cruise missiles in our country," it is stressed in a party statement. The CVP is a major member of the coalition government headed by Martens.

Belgium has not yet adopted a final decision on the missile deployment issue.

LIBYAN ARMY COMMANDER LEAVES SOVIET UNION

PM290919 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Nov 84 Second Edition p 1

[Text] Brigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces, left the Soviet Union 23 November. He had been in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff.

The Libyan guest was seen off at the capital's Sheremetyevo Airport by the following: Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Chief Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov; and Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, USSR deputy defense ministers; Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov; Colonel General D.A. Grinkevich; Lieutenant General I.G. Novoseletskiy; Vice Admiral Yu.P. Grishin; Lieutenant General G.A. Borisov; and others.

Among those seeing him off was M.Kh. Sha'ban, secretary of the People's Committee of the Libyan People's Bureau in the Soviet Union.

INTERNATIONAL DAY OF PALESTINE SOLIDARITY MARKED

Public Meeting Held

LD282341 Moscow TASS in English 2119 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 28 TASS -- The international day of solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine was marked in Moscow today. The meeting of the Moscow public, devoted to the event, was held at the House of Friendship with Peoples of Foreign Countries.

"The just aims of the liberation anti-imperialist movement of the Palestinian people ensured to its struggle broad international recognition, support and solidarity of all progressive, democratic and freedom-loving forces of the present," said at the meeting Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Committee of Friendship and Solidarity With the Arab People of Palestine, Secretary of the Board of the USSR Writers' Union Alim Keshokov. He noted that during hard but glorious struggle, waged by the Palestinian people, they invariably have on their side solidarity and support of the Soviet people.

Speakers at the meeting emphasized that political settlement in the Middle East and establishment of durable peace in that region are impossible without the exercise of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to have an independent state of their own.

Invariable solidarity with struggle waged by the Palestinian people, other Arab peoples against the Israeli aggression and imperialist interference is reaffirmed in the statement, which was adopted at the meeting. "Aims of the Middle East settlement are promoted by the Soviet proposal on convocation of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all sides concerned, with the obligatory equal participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization," it is said in the statement.

Charge d'affaires ad interim of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the USSR Rami Muhammad al-Sha'ir participated in the meeting.

Council of Ministers Greets PLO

LD282113 Moscow TASS in English 2059 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 28 TASS -- The Soviet people entertain a feeling of respect to the Palestinian people and firmly believes in the rightness of its struggle for the exercise of the rights to selfdetermination and the establishment of its own independent state, says a message addressed by the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. to the Palestine Liberation Organisation on the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people.

We are convinced that enhanced cohesion of the Palestinian ranks on an anti-imperialist, patriotic basis, close cooperation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation with the Arab peoples and countries adhering to principled positions of countering expansionist plans of the U.S.A. and Israel will enable the Palestinian resistance movement to surmount the difficulties currently experienced by it, and to thwart the designs of imperialism and Zionism in the Middle East, of all those who are opposed to realization of national aspirations of the Palestinian people.

In this Palestinian patriots can always count on the support of the Soviet Union, which, as before, will consistently advocate the line toward a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

MANDATE OF UN FORCES IN GOLAN HEIGHTS PROLONGED

LD282247 Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] New York November 28 TASS -- The U.N. Security Council has unanimously prolonged till May 31, 1985 the mandate of the U.N. force for disengagement of troops of Syria and Israel in the Golan Heights.

The U.N. force, consisting of military contingents of Austria, Canada, Poland and Finland, was formed in 1974, and in accordance with the mandate, resumed every six months, it continues supervising disengagement of troops in the Syrian-Israeli frontier.

Motivating the request to prolong the mandate of the U.N. force, the U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar noted that the situation in the Middle East would remain precarious until a comprehensive settlement on all aspects of the Middle East problem was reached.

COMMENTARY ON OBSTRUCTION OF ETHIOPIAN AID

EA282151 Moscow International Service in Amharic 1530 GMT 27 Nov 84

[From the "Africa As We See It" program -- Oleg Aruchev commentary]

[Text] Western news agency reports say that the secessionist groups in northern Ethiopia are attacking [word indistinct] and preventing medical and food aid from reach the areas that have been suffering from drought for a long time. Here is a commentary on the issue by Oleg Aruchev:

While the Ethiopian Government is doing its best to distribute medicines, food, and other emergency aid to the drought victims, the secessionists are deploying themselves at a distance. [sentence as heard] Their leaders are undisturbed by the deaths of innocent children, women, and old men in the most severe drought in Ethiopia's history. Their common aid is to create obstacles [word indistinct] to the problem to defeat the practical steps being taken by the Ethiopian Government. Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam said that the government knows the secret schemes of those cruel people. They want to exploit the drought situation as a means of making us hold talks to reach an agreement with the terrorists in northern Ethiopia. He said that Ethiopia will never do this.

Realizing the futility of their struggle against Ethiopia's revolution, many of the secessionists are returning to the revolutionary government. Recently, 537 members of the so-called EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] have surrendered to Ethiopian officials in the Areza area.

FIGHTING BETWEEN SOMALI FACTIONS INCREASES

PM281149 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Nov 84 p 3

[TASS report: On Events in Somalia; Opposition Activity Against the Ruling Regime Is Being Stepped Up"]

[Text] Paris, 26 Nov -- The U.S. State Department has confirmed that in northwestern Somalia near the port of Berbera, where there is a U.S. naval and air base, battles are going on between government troops and opposition forces. As AFP reports, a State Department spokesman who declined to give his name assessed the number of antigovernment detachments operating there as approximately 1,000 men.

As a result of an opposition-mounted offensive, all lines of communication between north and south Somalia have been cut. Government troops, an opposition forces' communique points out, have been forced to withdraw into the major cities, having completely lost control of the countryside. According to AFP, garrisons in (Bising), Avagdade, Tunni, and Daraweine have been attacked. Antigovernment forces have occupied the cities of Jibile and Sheekh. Hargeysa and Burao have been cut off from the rest of the country and a curfew has been imposed there. Mogadishu authorities plan to make active use of the air force there to rebuff the offensive by the opposition detachments.

Unable to check the growth of opposition sentiments, the government forces are carrying out bloody reprisals and making mass arrests among the peaceful population. As AFP points out, in the last month around 100 Somalis have been shot in Hargeysa and Arabsiyo without trial or investigation on charges of contact with the opposition.

In connection with the State Department spokesman's statement, political observers here do not rule out the possibility of interference in Somali affairs by the United States, which fears for the fate of its military bases on that country's territory.

MAURITANIAN ENVOY'S INDEPENDENCE DAY REMARKS

LD290428 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast; talk by Mohamed Ghali Ould el Bou, Mauritanian Ambassador to the Soviet Union]

[Excerpts] Today the Mauritanian people mark their national holiday, Independence Day. Participating in our program is Mohamed Ghali Ould el Bou, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to the USSR.

[Begin Ould el Bou recording in Arabic, with superimposed Russian translation] Dear Soviet friends, 28 November 1960 is a glorious date in the history of the Mauritanian people, which on this date won its freedom and independence. Very soon relations, characterized by adherence to the cause of peace, freedom, and the well-being of the peoples, were established between Mauritanian and Soviet peoples. In this connection, permit me to express the resolve of our country's leadership to deepen and extend cooperation with the Soviet Government and the friendly Soviet people on the basis of mutual respect and mutual benefit.

The coming to power in our country on July 10th 1978 of a new government created particularly favorable conditions for the development of these relations. Important treaties on cooperation in the sphere of fishing and training of national cadres were signed between our countries and they are being implemented very successfully. Our country is rich is raw materials, but it suffers from unfavorable climatic conditions and prolonged drought. In the face of these trials, the historic call to the Mauritanian people made by Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation, and head of state, that they should rely above all on their own resources, enhances the spirit of national solidarity. At the same time, Mauritania counts on international solidarity and the assistance of friendly countries, including the Soviet Union.

A country which pursues a policy of nonalignment, one of the founders of the Organization of African Unity, and a member of the Arab League and the Islamic Conference, Mauritania cannot be indifferent to the problems of states that belong to these organizations. The collusion between the Zionists and the inhuman regime of apartheid, supported by the imperialists, is directed at the creation in the Middle East and in southern Africa of a constant threat to peace and security. The leaders and people of Mauritania place a high value on the Soviet Union's efforts to settle the problems of the Middle East in such a way that the Arab people of Palestine are guaranteed the creation of an independent state on its own territory, and the Soviet Union's support for the independence of Namibia and all peoples which struggle for freedom and dignity.

In the complex international situation, our country supports detente, the strengthening of peace, and full disarmament. That is why we welcome the Soviet Union's peaceful initiatives and the conviction voiced by President Chernenko that peace can be defended and events steered away from confrontation towards detente.

Long live Mauritanian-Soviet friendship! Long live peace throughout the world! Thank you for your attention.

CHILEAN PARTY CALLS FOR END TO DICTATORSHIP

PY280252 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 27 Nov 84

[From the news program]

[Text] In a declaration that is being widely disseminated throughout the country despite the barrier imposed by the dictatorship's brutal censorship, the People's Democratic Movement [MDP] states that it is impossible to smash a people who have risen up and are struggling. In its declaration, the MDP calls on all democratic forces to solidly unite behind the objective of terminating the dictatorship.

In the declaration, the national council of the leftist coalition charges that the regime's only response to misery has been the brutal repression of all social and political organizations and of all democratic expressions. The regime has imposed a state of siege, thus declaring war on the Chilean people and all patriots, leading the nation along a course of confrontations of unpredictable consequences for which the country and all Chileans will have to pay an extremely high price, the MDP warns.

However, the declaration continues, this behavior has been adopted only because this is a rotten regime that is in distress in the face of its imminent fall, a regime that has failed and has no future. The people's answer to this new aggression by the dictatorship can be none other than to redouble their will to resist and rebel, to strengthen their organizations and their unity, to improve their self-defense mechanisms even further, to continue on the offensive during these new protest and strike actions, to demand compliance with their demands and respect for their disregarded rights, and to demand the immediate restoration of democracy, the declaration concludes.

URUGUAYAN PRESIDENT-ELECT OUTLINES FOREIGN POLICY

LD282326 Moscow TASS in English 2105 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires November 28 TASS -- Julio Maria Sanguinetti, who was elected to the presidency of Uruguay, has declared for the broadening of economic relations with the USSR.

In an interview to the newspaper TIEMPO ARGENTINO issued here, he declared for normalisation of diplomatic relations between Uruguay and Cuba and emphasized that such a step would be of a positive character.

Julio Maria Sanguinetti who is to come into office of head of state on March 1, 1985, said that Uruguay would conduct an independent foreign policy course, making emphasis on consolidation of links with Latin American countries.

He declared for restoration of Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, and also in support of the process of peace settlement of the crisis in Central America in accordance with proposals of Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia, and Panama, the "Contadora Group" member countries. We favour peace solution of problems through negotiations, we are against any direct interference into affairs of other countries, stressed Julio Maria Sanguinetti.

TASS ON 'PLANNED INVASION' OF NICARAGUA

LD291010 Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Managua November 29 TASS -- The Reagan administration has concentrated on the northern border of Nicaragua over 3,000 CIA mercenaries who are going to stage in the near future an armed invasion of the territory of the country and try to capture the administrative centre of Esteli. This has been stated by the head of the main state security department of Nicaragua L. Serna.

The U.S. is trying in every way to stimulate the criminal activities of the mercenary Somozista gangs which suffered crushing defeats at the hands of the Sandinist People's Army and are now in a stage of disintegration, he pointed out in an interview with the TASS correspondent Sergey Gorbunov. The CIA, which supplied the counterrevolutionaries with the most up-to-date armaments, is now pushing them towards large-scale actions against the Nicaraguan revolution. The Washington administration which realises that Somozistas are unable to undermine people's power has now taken to the path of a direct military intervention against Nicaragua.

This follows, specifically, from the deployment close to the Nicaraguan borders of special U.S. troops intended for armed ventures abroad.

American military strategists are planning to deliver the main blow at Managua, capital of the republic, hoping to produce an impression of a "quick victory", L. Serna pointed out. The criminal designs of the aggressors are doomed to complete failure. The Sandinist National Liberation Front and the revolution government have mobilized the people to the armed defense of the homeland and have taken a series of measures aimed at turning the armed intervention into a catastrophe for U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. espionage services are stepping up preparations for the aggression, he said further. The CIA is collecting data about the defense potential of Nicaragua and is planning assassinations of its political and state leaders. The propaganda apparatus of the White House has launched a malicious anti-Nicaraguan campaign.

The U.S. has not given up attempts to create in Nicaragua the "internal front" of counterrevolution. The CIA has perceptibly made more active the espionage network among the reactionary political parties and bourgeois businessmen, using them as an instrument for subversive activities in the ideological sphere and for economic sabotage. However, the Nicaraguan security bodies successfully repulse the hostile actions of U.S. imperialism and counterrevolutionary gangs and consolidate the gains of people's power, L. Serna stressed.

TV SHOWS SEPARATE, JOINT SUPREME SOVIET SESSIONS

LD281503 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1130 GMT on 28 November carries a 7-minute Novosti newscast report on today's separate sessions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, and the joint session of the two chambers.

The accompanying video opens with shots of Chernenko and other leaders taking their seats at the meeting of the Soviet of the Union. Besides Chernenko, Solomentsev, Demichev, Gromyko, Vorotnikov, and Ryzhkov, who were shown in the 0838 GMT newscast [published in the 28 Nov Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, P 40], the camera also shows Academy of Science President Aleksandrov, Akhromeyev, Tolubko, Kiev Military District Commander Gerasimov, and Admiral Gorshkov in the audience.

The video then shows Politburo members taking their seats for a meeting of the Soviet of Nationalities. They are shown as follows (from left to right on screen):

Row one: Toirova, Lobacheva, Voss, Adam-Yusupov;

Row two: Romanov, Tikhonov, (aisle), Ponomarev, Kuznetsov;

Back row: Zimyanin, Rusakov, (aisle), Shevardnadze, Chebrikov.

The video then shows soviet leaders taking their seats for a joint session of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet. Chernenko is shown in a medium-shot walking unaided to his seat. Other officials are shown taking their seats; they are shown as follows (from left to right on screen):

Row one: Two unidentified officials, Adam-Yusupov, Toirova, Lobacheva, Tolkunov, Voss, Kulova, Grishyavichus, Paton;

Row two: Unidentified official, Gorbachev, Gromyko, Tikhonov, Chernenko, (aisle), empty seat, Rusakov, Ryzhkov;

Row three: Two empty seats, Vorotnikov, Solomentsev, Romanov, (aisle), Shcherbitskiy, Kunayev, unidentified official, Marchuk;

Back row: Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Aliyev, (aisle), Shevardnadze, Chebrikov, two unidentified officials.

Baybakov, Garbuzov, and Menteshashvili are shown in turn at the rostrum, as are other deputies. Deputies are then shown endorsing the state plan and budget.

FINAL ADDRESSES DELIVERED; PLAN, BUDGET APPROVED

LD281524 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 28 Nov 84

[From the Novosti program]

[Excerpt] The second session of the Soviet of Nationalities was held in the Hall of Sessions of the Chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Deputies and guests welcomed with prolonged applause Comrades Romanov, Tikhonov, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin, and Rusakov.

The deputies continued their discussion of the draft 1985 state plan and budget.

After a recess, the second joint session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet was held in the Kremlin Palace. The deputies and guests welcomed with stormy and prolonged applause Comrades Chernenko, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Gromyko, Kunayev, Romanov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Shcherbitskiy, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Rusakov, and Ryzhkov.

A final address on the question of the 1985 state socioeconomic development plan and the progress of fulfillment of this year's plans was delivered by Deputy Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee.

In separate voting by chambers, the deputies unanimously passed the law on the 1985 state plan for developing of the country and a decision on the progress of fulfillment of the 1984 plan.

A final address on the question of the 1985 USSR state budget and the implementation of the 1983 budget was delivered by Deputy Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance.

In separate voting by chambers, the USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously passed the law on the state budget for next year and ratified a report on the implementation of the 1983 budget.

A report on the third question on the session agenda -- ratification of decrees by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium -- was delivered by Deputy Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium. The deputies, in accordance with the report, passed the relevant laws and decisions.

At this point the second session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation ended.

EFFECTS OF NEW 1985 STATE PLAN, BUDGET CONSIDERED

Increase in Defense Allocations

LD282259 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Talk by Colonel General Petr Andreyevich Gorchakov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Hero of the Soviet Union, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of Strategic Rocket Forces -- live or recorded]

[Text] I have been elected a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet of several convocations. I constantly participate in the work of sessions, and I must say that I see every session as an event of great practical and scientific significance.

With regard to the prospects of our work in 1985 I would like to say the following: The state plan and budget, as in previous years, are aimed at solving new social problems, at further strengthening and developing the economic and defense might of the Soviet Union. As is known, allocations for defense have remained on one level for several years in our country. We are obliged to increase them somewhat in 1985. In view of the active, military preparations of the United States and its NATO bloc allies, we are forced to strengthen the defense of our motherland.

By stepping up the arms race, the reactionary circles of imperialism would very much like to hinder our socioeconomic development and the increased well-being of Soviet people.

Some leaders of Western countries have evidently forgotten the lessons of World War II. The Soviet side today has at its disposal all that is necessary to wreck the attempts of imperialism to achieve military superiority over us, without harming the implementation of our constructive plans. They will not achieve this. In our country today, the level of public production and national income in less than 1 month is equal to that for the entire year of 1940.

Thanks to the constant concern of the Communist Party and of all our people, the Soviet Armed Forces are equipped with first-class weapons and combat technology. Our formidable weapons are in the hands of well trained, extremely staunch servicemen. They are true to combat traditions and are always on the alert.

Computer Industry To Accelerate

LD281406 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 28 TASS -- The policy of developing science and training research personnel, which is maintained in the USSR, has made it possible to guarantee the country's independent scientific and technological advancement, meet its economic and defense needs and turn it into one of the world's leading scientific powers, Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, said in his speech at a session of the Soviet parliament here today. He stressed that the U.S. Administration's attempts to freeze the Soviet Union's scientific and technological development by means of sanctions and bans are doomed to failure.

"The Reagan administration's attempts to gain strategic superiority by taking advantage of the latest scientific achievements for military purposes, in particular the space-related projects, are hopeless," Velikhov said. He stressed that the Soviet scientists will do everything to increase their contribution to the country's might and prosperity, to strengthening world peace. Speaking about tasks now tackled by Soviet scientists, Velikhov drew special attention to developing computer facilities. He said that their introduction will be carried out in the framework of the single state program for developing and using the information industry, electronics and computer facilities, which has been prepared by the USSR Academy of Sciences and a number of other departments on instructions from the government and is to form the pivot of the country's national economic development in the next five-year plan period.

The Soviet Academy of Sciences has been entrusted with coordinating research under this program and has set up a new branch concerned with information science, computer facilities and automation. The academy's vice-president also said that the scientists have actively joined in preparations for the forthcoming plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee which will be devoted to questions of accelerating scientific and technological progress.

Republics' Economic Growth

LD281353 Moscow TASS in English 1236 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 28 TASS -- One of the most important objectives of the draft state plan of the country's economic and social development, the budget for 1985 is to ensure a further economic progress of all the 15 Soviet Union republics, a further increase in their contribution to the single economic complex of this country.

This was pointed out by the deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet (parliament), who discussed these draft documents in the Kremlin for two days.

The state budgets of the union republics have been determined. They have been included into the USSR state budget and will total 172,000 million roubles, which is 10,100 million roubles up on current year's figure.

On the proposals of the councils of ministers of the union republics the draft plan and budget have been increased through revenues, which have been additionally found out. Thus, spendings on improvement in cities, workers townships and rural district centres have been increased by 80 million roubles, and spendings on fitting out hospitals and outpatient clinics with medical equipment -- by 25 million roubles.

The draft plan and the draft budget provide for a further growth of the economic potential of the union republics. Thus, machine-building will be further developed in Belorussia, facilities for the production and processing of ores of non-ferrous metals are to be put into operation in Kazakhstan. In Moldavia special attention will be devoted to increasing the effectivness of agro-industrial complex, in the Soviet Baltic republics -- to the fishing industry and machine-building. In the Soviet Transcaucasian republics an increase will be ensured in the mechanical engineering, chemical, light and food industry products. The development of labour consuming industries, including through the siting of branches of enterprises in little towns and in the countryside will be continued in Central Asia.

Use of Science in Agriculture

LD281237 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0838 GMT 28 Nov 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] Today, at the second session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation, the deputies, at separate sessions of the chambers, continued their discussion of the draft 1985 state socio-economic development plan and the USSR state budget. The second session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet opened at 1000 in the Kremlin Palace. Deputies and guests welcomed with stormy and prolonged applause Comrade Chernenko, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Gromyko, Kunayev, Solomentsev, Shcherbitskiy, Demichev, Dolgikh, and Ryzhkov.

The session was chaired by Deputy Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union. Taking part in the debates were Deputy Kubashev, first secretary of the Semipalatinsk Obkom of the Kazakhstan CP; Deputy Baltmishkene, livestock farm manager of the "Yaunoyn Gvardiya" Kolkhoz in Kretinga Rayon, Lithuanian SSR; and Deputy Popov, chairman of the ispolkom of the Leningrad Oblast soviet of people's deputies.

A speech was also delivered by Deputy Parmakli, Moldavian integrated machine team leader.

[Begin Parmakli recording] The question submitted today for discussion at the current session of the Supreme Soviet is one that is close to and understood by every working person. And, in fact, it could not be otherwise, for the question is one of mobilizing our country's labor, material, and spiritual resources to complete the 5-year plan in a worthy fashion and accelerate our economic development.

All this is being done for us, Soviet people, to increase our prosperity, in the name of peace and progress and the strengthening of the defense capacity and flourishing of our great socialist homeland. The speech by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo meeting -- a speech that is well known and was warmly received by all the Soviet people -- set us a concrete program target: Our positive economic progress must not only be consolidated, but multiplied. And I would like to report to you, comrades, that the agricultural workers of Moldavia do have things to consolidate and things to multiply.

The year that is coming to an end was, for the republic's agro-industrial complex, characterized by a high rate of production development and a growth of gross output. This enabled workers in agriculture and processing enterprises to take an important step toward achieving the targets set by the 5-year plan and to substantially increase their contribution to implementing the Food Program. Truly gladdening are the successes by agricultural workers in my own Chadyr-Lungskiy Rayon. Great plans must be implemented next year by the republic's agricultural workers, and a higher rate of development of this important sector of the national economy must be secured. Success can be achieved only if the industrial cultivation of crops is fully introduced. New technologies give not only an increased harvest, but also intensify production and sharply reduce labor input. Today there must be a search for hidden reserves which will, without fail, secure a higher level of industrialization and a higher return from each hectare. But to achieve this without science is impossible. That is why there must be closer contacts between production workers and scientists. That is why we want to concentrate the efforts of scientists on the problems which are capable of bringing new reserves into play.

However paradoxical it may seem, the introduction of industrial technologies into crop cultivation is still accompanied by large losses in our harvest, as for instance, the harvesting of corn. There are serious shortcomings in the design of the (KSKU-6) corn harvesting combine. The demands being made on the modern agro-industrial complex and modern equipment by those who have to use this equipment are clearly justified. I think that I express the general view of grain growers when I say that scientists must speed up the creation of a range of herbicides which operate over a longer period and ensure that they can accommodate external and soil conditions. Similar complaints can be addressed to the designers of new mineral fertilizers.

Comrades! Chadyr-Lunga Rayon, where I work, is located in the southern part of the republic, in an arid zone where we are very often subjected to fierce droughts, but where we harvest a large quantity of agricultural produce. It was with warm approval that Moldavian farm workers learned of the decisions of the October 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The land improvement program will affect the life of our rayon in a most direct fashion. Long-awaited, life-giving moisture will reach the hot and arid Budzhak steppe. The peasants have dreamed for centuries about this.

I have mentioned only a few problems. There are, of course, more. But one feels that they can be surmounted. The large-scale tasks which the party set at the October 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum present grain growers and all employees of the agro-industrial complex with new opportunities and prospects. [applause] [end recording]

Speeches were then made by Deputy Gapurov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Turkmen CP; Deputy Kadyrova, weaver at the Osh Cotton Textile Production Association in the Kirgiz SSR; Deputy Nemontov, director general of the Vladimir "Tekhnika" Production Association; and Deputy Sarkisov, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Armenian SSR.

Better Rural Living Standards

LD281106 Moscow TASS in English 0909 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 28 TASS -- A TASS correspondent reports from the Kremlin:

In their speeches at the current USSR Supreme Soviet session the deputies of the Soviet parliament are touching upon a wide range of problems. One of the central subjects is the situation in the agro-industrial sector, the recent social changes in the Soviet countryside. Summing up what has been said, one cannot help noticing, first and foremost, a considerable rise in the living standards of the peasants, a steady growth of their real income. Today there are 87 radio sets and 85 TV sets per each one hundred peasant households. Almost fifty per cent of families have private passenger cars and motorcycles.

Another point is of no small significance: The countryside is changing its appearance. Over the four years of the current five-year plan period many new houses have been built, which has enabled more than ten million people to improve their housing conditions. In other words, over that short period more than ten per cent of rural dwellers have moved into new houses.

Another important point is a drop in migration from the countryside to cities. This migration has declined by eight per cent nation-wide, 24 per cent -- in the villages of the Russian Federation, and 30 per cent -- in the Non Black Soil Zone of the Russian Federation.

It must be pointed out that the Soviet state does not aim at reducing to a nought the outflow of the labour force to cities, as industry and construction projects need and will further need an increase in the labour resources. Outflow from the countryside should increase in the areas having an excess of manpower, but reduce where agriculture experiences a shortage of labour.

As follows from speeches by deputies of the Soviet parliament, another gratifying tendency is characteristic of the current five-year plan period: The countryside population is getting younger. A considerable rise in birth-rates has been registered in the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Belorussia and the Soviet Baltic republics, where an unfavourable demographic situation was observed previously.

The changes taking place in the countryside are the first results of the implementation of the USSR Food Programme for the eighties. It provides not only for a growth of agricultural output, but also creates reliable prerequisites for a further improvement in the living conditions and growth of well-being of the Soviet peasants.

BAYBAKOV CONCLUDING SPEECH TO SUPREME SOVIET

PM291425 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 3

["Concluding remarks by Deputy N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan" at the 28 November afternoon joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! The Soviet of Nationalities and the Soviet of the Union have discussed comprehensively and in detail the USSR Council of Minister's state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1985, the implementation of which will be the culmination of the Soviet people's fruitful labor in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Deputies' speeches noted the successes of the union republics, national economic sectors, associations, and enterprises in fulfilling the plan for 1984 and meeting the targets for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan as a whole. Convincing examples were cited of the achievements of production pacemakers and those who have achieved an excellent rating in socialist competition. Deputies stressed that the party's call to achieve a 1-percent above-plan increase in labor productivity and an additional 0.5-percent reduction in the prime cost of output is being answered by the majority of ministries, associations, and enterprises. This has made it possible to increase production efficiency.

It is clear from deputies' speeches that work is now under way everywhere to prepare measures to implement the proposals contained in the speech delivered by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session on the 1985 plan.

Many deputies spoke about the more rational management of the economy, increasing economic efficiency, and combating losses and mismanagement. They recommended ways to increase end results considerably by raising the technical standard of production, improving the organization of production and labor, and strengthening discipline.

Deputies, the Planning and Budget Commission and the other standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers paid great attention to consumer goods production. Achieving an increase in production will require all ministries, departments, and union republics to work intensively to find the potential for this and, in particular, to improve the quality of consumer goods in accordance with the population's changing demand.

Deputies' speeches and the conclusions of the Planning and Budget Commission and the other standing commissions also posed other important questions regarding the country's economic and social development. Many proposals have been submitted on improving the work of certain sectors of industry and agriculture, accelerating the construction of a number of enterprises, ensuring the efficient operation of transport, and expanding housing, municipal, cultural, and consumer construction.

The Planning and Budget Commissions and the other standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers have done much fruitful work. Their coreports and conclusions contain a number of valuable observations and suggestions on improving the running of the economy and eliminating certain shortcomings. The central planning organs, ministries and departments, and the union republics should examine these recommendations closely and adopt effective measures to implement them.

When examining the 1985 plan, the Planning and Budget Commissions and the other standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers proposed that the production and sale of consumer goods be increased by a total of R161.9 million expressed in retail prices. These proposals have been examined and adopted by the USSR Council of Ministers. The corresponding amendments will be made to the 1985 State Plan.

I should like to report that all the proposals and observations expressed by deputies at the present session and also those contained in the conclusions of the Planning and Budget and other standing commissions will be examined closely and the appropriate decisions taken. A report will be made to deputies and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the results of this examination.

Comrade deputies! Deputies' speeches and the coreports of the Planning and Budget Commission and the other standing commissions gave their full approval to the 1985 plan.

The discussion of the 1985 plan showed the Soviet people's firm resolve to fulfill and overfulfill the 1985 State Plan and thereby create the necessary foundation for developing the country's economy in the 12th 5-Year Plan. This is reaffirmation that, under the Communist Party's leadership, our country is approaching the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner. (applause)

REPUBLIC CENTRAL COMMITTEES HOLD TRADE CONFERENCE

LD282102 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] A conference was held today inthe CPSU Central Committee by secretaries of the central committees of the union republic Communist Parties, and kraykoms, and obkoms, which examined measures to improve trade, fulfill the sales turnover plan, and increase production of consumer goods in light of the directives contained in the speech by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at the 15 November session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

A report was delivered at the conference by Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee. The following participated in the discussion of the issue: Comrade Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Miroshkin, second secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Pogrebnyak, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Kazakov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; and Comrade Gorshkov, first secretary of Kemerovo Obkom.

It was noted at the conference that the implementation of the measures laid down by the party made it possible to increase the production of consumer goods, extend their range, and improve quality. Soviet people's growing needs for manufactured goods and foodstuffs began to be met more fully.

At the same time, considerable shortcomings exist. In a number of republics, krays and oblasts, the retail sales turnover plan is not being fulfilled. The USSR Ministry of Trade, Tsentrosoyuz, and their local bodies are slow to reorganize their work to take into account the population's increased requirements. There are shortcomings in the distribution and use of goods resources, the forecasting of consumer demand, and the formulation of orders. Not infrequently, there are cases of interruptions in the trade of goods which are in plentiful supply. Due attention is not being devoted everywhere to the introduction of progressive forms of trading or to the standards of service. The possibilities of public catering enterprises and the reserves of organizations belonging to the consumers' cooperatives are not being fully used to extend trade procurement and production activity.

It was stressed at the conference that a key role in improving the supply of goods to the population belongs to industry. Many enterprises, however, are not meeting their targets for the production of goods and break contractual obligations to supply goods for trade. Special attention was devoted to questions related to the improvement of quality and the extension of the range of consumer goods. The industrual ministries, and particularly the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, is slow to switch production to the manufacture of new high-quality output in circumstances of a growing saturation of the market with goods.

Serious criticism was directed at the state of affairs in construction and the modernization of enterprises and shops intended for the production of consumer goods, and trade, public catering, and consumer services facilities. It was indicated at the conference thatit was necessary to increase the responsibility of local party, administrative, and economic bodies for the fuller satisfaction of popular demands for goods and services by more rational local utilization of raw and other material and labor resources.

Proposals were voiced for the further improvement of business ties between industry and trade, for the improvement in coordination of work by ministries and departments with the activities of trading organizations, and for the introduction of the front-ranking experience acquired by enterprises in industry, trade, and the services sphere.

Questions related to trade and consumer services to the population should be constantly in the field of vision of party committees and the soviets of peoples deputies. Party political work must be improved with all available means in collectives, and the public prestige of professions connected with services to the population must be enhanced.

The USSR State Planning Committee and the relevant ministries and departments have been instructed to examine the proposals and remarks which were made. The conference was addressed by Comrades Romanov and Kapitonov. Participating in the work of the conference were Comrades Aliyev and Ryzhkov; Comrades Antonov, Bodyul, and Martynov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Shalayev, chairman of AUCCTU; Comrade Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; chairmen of the councils of ministers of the union republics; the heads of a number of USSR and RSFSR ministries and departments; and other officials of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers.

USSR PARLIAMENTARY GROUP HOLDS MEETING 28 NOV

LD282243 Moscow TASS in English 1949 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 28 TASS -- A meeting of the committee of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR was held today, with Lev Tolkunov in the chair. A report of the leader of the delegation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR Avgust Voss on participation of Soviet parlimentarians in the 72nd Interparliamentary Conference was heard at the meeting.

The committee took the decision on forming the USSR-Cyprus panel of the USSR Parliamentary Group. Deputy Sergey Burenkov, minister of public health of the USSR, was approved as its chairman.

Other questions of activities of the USSR Parliamentary Group were also discussed at the meeting.

NEW ATOMIC POWER STATION OPERATIONAL IN KALININ

LD291024 Moscow TASS in English 0923 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 29 TASS -- Another atomic power station in Kalinin (centre of the European USSR) has been switched to the single power grid of the Soviet Union, writes "MN INFORMATION". The design capacity of its first generating unit -- one million kilowatts -- will be attained by the end of 1984. From that time on the total capacity of the country's atomic power stations will exceed 22 million kilowatts.

The rapid development of the Soviet atomic power engineering is explained by its obvious economic and ecological advantages. This industry has covered a long path since the time when the world's first 5,000 kilowatt station was put into operation in the Moscow region. Today the country's atomic power stations produce about 9 per cent of the country's energy and this share is steadily growing. Atomic energy helps save organic fuel. By 1985 it will save 42 million tonnes of organic fuel annually.

Ecologists believe that atomic power stations are advantageous. Air contamination is overcome and oxygen is saved. Thanks to advanced technology atomic power stations are also distinguished for their high level of safety. Over a year a person who lives next to an atomic power station may get additionally about the same dose of radiation as a TV viewer who spends half an hour every day watching a colour TV. This annual dose is 50 per cent less than the radiation dose which an airliner passenger flying from London to New York is exposed to.

BRIEFS

AZERBAIJAN POWER PLANT -- The fourth power generating turbine of the hydroelectric power plant on the Kyurok-Chay River has been put into operation at full capacity. The capacity of the first section of the Azerbaijan state regional hydroelectric power plant is now 1.2 million kilowatts ahead of schedule. Construction workers from Russia, the Ukraine, the Georgian SSR, the Armenian SSR, and other Soviet republics participated in the construction of the power plant's first section. Meanwhile, many establishments in the Soviet Union supplied technical instruments and tools for the construction. The Azerbaijan state regional hydroelectric power plant will facilitate increased power supply to the republic's industrial field. The field must increase its output by one-third during the 5-year plan period. Nine power plants, including the Azerbaijan state regional hydroelectric power plant, are operating in the republic at the present time. Currently, they generate more than 90 percent of the electricity produced in Azerbaijan. [Text] [Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 23 Nov 84 GF]

KIRGIZ POWER PLANTS -- The Tashkent-based Central Asian Scientific Research Institute for Water Installations has completed the plans for 15 small power plants that will be built on rivers in the mountains of Kirgiz SSR. The power plants will be modern and automated power generating installations and, as such, will require little manual support. According to Uzbek experts, the 15 small hydroelectric power plants will increase power generation in Kirgiz SSR by 10 percent; that is to say, they will raise the power generated in Kirgiz SSR to an annual 1 billion kilowatt hours. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 13 Nov 84 GF]

EARTH SATELLITE COSMOS 1612 LAUNCHED 27 NOV

LD290749 Moscow TASS in English 0744 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 29 TASS -- The artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1,612, the next in turn, was launched in the USSR on November 27, 1984.

Scientific equipment intended for the continuation of space exploration is installed on board the satellite.

The satellite was put into orbit with the following parameters:

-- The initial period of revolution -- 98.1 minutes,

-- The maximum distance from the earth's surface (in apogee) -- 1,231 km,

-- The minimal distance from the earth's surface (in perigee) -- 130 km,

-- The inclination of the orbit -- 82.6 degrees.

Apart from scientific equipment, installed on board the satellite are radio systems for the measurement of elements of the orbit and a radiotelemetric system for beaming to the earth the data about the functioning of instruments and scientific equipment. The equipment installed on the satellite functions normally. The coordination and computer centre is processing the incoming information.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH TV RELAY -- Inhabitants of the very remote villages in the wide valley between the Tarbagatayskiy and Dzhungarskiy Alatau mountain ranges saw television for the first time today following the commissioning of a new relay system built at a height of 2,500 meters near Taldy-Kurgan, which receives signals from Alma-Ata. During the current 5-year plan, more than 500 relays have been commissioned in Kazakhstan. [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1320 GMT 28 Nov 84 LD]

KAZAKH TV ANTENNA -- A 370-meter high TV antenna has been erected in Alma-Ata, the capital of Kazakh SSR. Many television centers are currently operating in the Kazakh SSR, one of the largest republics in the eastern Soviet Union. They are telecasting in five languages which are used by the people living in the Kazakh SSR. [Excerpt] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 19 Nov 84 GF]

UNESCO RESEARCH SHIP -- The expedition ship Akademik Aleksandr Vinogradov has returned to Vladivostok from its latest voyage. Its crew has completed the latest stage of its work on the international UNESCO program Man and the Biosphere. Geographers, oceangraphers, and geophysicists carried out research at the request of the Government of the Republic of the Seychelles. The specialists studied the flora and fauna of the islands and the possibilities for the rational exploitation of it. The Soviet scientists drew up practical recommendations for the use of biological and mineral resources and handed over to their foreign colleagues the collection of rocks and minerals which they had gathered. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 21 Nov 84 LD]